

TIME

A FUNNY
THING HAPPENS
IN FEBRUARY *



2014

The Year Ahead

POWER
COMMERCE
INNOVATION
CULTURE
SPORTS

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WITH SETH
MEYERS DEBUTS

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Photograph by
Marco Grob for TIME



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Bruce Springsteen,
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Conversation

What You Said About ...



THE YEAR'S BEST PHOTOS

"WOW—some of the most **#powerful #pictures** that I've ever seen," wrote Twitter user Tina Teneriello of our

Dec. 30 Year in Pictures issue, which highlighted 2013's best images as well as the people who captured them. The abundance of devastation, however, was a sore point for some. "It pains me to see that [the photos] are all so tragic. Can't TIME/we balance our viewpoint of **the year's most important images?**" asked DaveWFox on TIME.com. Among the most talked-about images was Taslima Akhter's widely shared picture featuring the intertwined bodies of two victims of April's factory collapse in Savar, Bangladesh. **"Literally in tears when I saw the couple under rubble,"** said hyrulebaby on TIME.com. Meanwhile, Paul Harrison of Pittsburgh longed for a nod to a deadly event in the U.S.: November's Midwest tornadoes. "Did we really have to go to Bangladesh, Turkey and North Korea" for the best images of the year? he wondered.

THE VALUE OF MEN Activist-author Camille Paglia's Dec. 30 column, "2013: The Year Men Became Obsolete?"—in which she asserted that **women should appreciate the physical labor men excel at**—drew a raft of commentary on Twitter. "I have never loved Camille

Paglia more than I do right at this moment," wrote journalist Olivia Nuzzi. "Interesting that with **Paglia women are indebted to working class men, but white collar men ... not so much,**" added the feminist blog Blue Milk. Others, like 17-year-old reader Alexa Derman, saw a flawed, patronizing argument. Paglia says men are not obsolete "simply because they do physical labor more than women do," said Derman. **"Let's emancipate men from the 'belittling [and] demonizing stereotype** of being useful only for brute strength, rather than criticize feminists for not appreciating men's biceps enough."

THE YEAR'S TOP INSTAGRAMMER

One of the few foreign photojournalists granted **access to North Korea**, the AP's David Guttenfelder posted most of his work on Instagram (including the Orwellian city blocks of Pyongyang and the hushed quiet of bus passengers). Our Dec. 30 piece naming him the Instagram Photographer of the Year—for **penetrating the country's tightly controlled facade** as well as sharing beautiful images—prompted kudos and shares on Twitter. "Good choice," said the New York Times' Damien Cave. "Amazing insights into North Korea," added video journalist Julia Wong. Guttenfelder's understated response? **"I edged out Miley Cyrus I guess."**



SETTING THE RECORD STRAIGHT

In the Dec. 30 Milestones, we misspelled the surname of the British carpenter who took part in 1963's Great Train Robbery and died in December. He was Ronnie Biggs.

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Briefing



'True peace is not ... a lovely "facade" which conceals conflicts and divisions. Peace calls for daily commitment.'

POPE FRANCIS, in his first Christmas message

81

Number of fan ejections during the San Francisco 49ers' final game at Candlestick Park, most of which were for public intoxication



'This blunt tool only works because it collects everything.'

WILLIAM PAULEY, U.S. district judge, ruling that the NSA's data-collection program is legal and "represents the government's counterpunch" against terrorist networks

'We still want to get rid of him.'

NADEZHDA TOLOKONNIKOVA, member of the Russian band Pussy Riot, after serving most of a two-year jail sentence for protesting against President Vladimir Putin



Aaron Rodgers

The Packers QB was back in play after suffering a broken collarbone

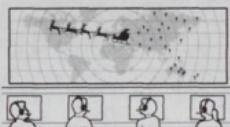


Tony Romo

Surgery on a herniated disk ended the season for the Cowboys QB

'WASHINGTON IS CAPABLE OF GETTING THINGS DONE WHEN IT WANTS TO.'

DAN PFEIFFER, White House communications director, after the President signed a bipartisan budget deal



117,000

Number of kids who called the North American Aerospace Defense Command to track Santa Claus on Christmas Eve

'I'm officially retiring.'



JUSTIN BIEBER, pop singer, in an impromptu announcement to his 4.8 million Twitter followers, though he later assured fans, "I'm never leaving you."

Briefing

LightBox

Braced for Impact

Supporters of ousted ex-President Mohamed Morsi ready themselves for a skirmish with police in Cairo on Dec. 27. Morsi's Muslim Brotherhood was branded a "terrorist" organization by Egypt's military-backed government two days earlier.

Photograph by Mohammed Elshamy—
Anadolu Agency/Getty Images

FOR PICTURES OF THE WEEK,
GO TO lightbox.time.com





World

Twin Bombings in Russia Cast Cloud Over Olympics

Two suicide bomb attacks on consecutive days rocked the southern Russian city of Volgograd, a key railroad hub some 400 miles (640 km) northeast of Sochi, where the Winter Olympics start in early February. The first blast hit the central train station on Dec. 29, killing at least 17. The following day, at least 14 died when a bomb ripped through a trolleybus.

No group has claimed responsibility for the attacks, but attention immediately turned to the restive Russian republics in the nearby Caucasus, where an Islamist insurgency has blown hot and cold for over a decade. In July, Doku Umarov, a shadowy

Chechen militant leader, called on Muslims to target the Olympics, describing the winter sporting events set for the Black Sea resort as "Satanic dancing on the bones of our ancestors."

Terrorists from the Caucasus—a region where many complain of heavy-handed rule from Moscow—have struck before, including a 2010 suicide attack on the Russian capital's subway system. Well aware of the threat, Russia has put into place a heavy security cordon around Sochi.

But other cities are clearly more vulnerable. The bombings in Volgograd—formerly Stalingrad, the site of a devastating, epic World War II battle—provide a grim prologue to Sochi. Russia's leaders and Olympic organizers must hope the narrative will turn happier in the weeks to come.



The scene after a bomb blew up a trolleybus in Volgograd, killing 14 people, on Dec. 30

PAKISTAN

'It seems that I have been totally abandoned and forgotten.'

WARREN WEINSTEIN, 72-year-old American contractor, calling in a video message for the U.S. government to negotiate his release with his kidnappers, who are believed to be al-Qaeda militants. Weinstein was abducted from his apartment in Lahore in 2011, and the White House has thus far been unable to free him.



THE WORLD'S MOST INSTAGRAMMED CITIES

The social network released its annual list. Here, the top five:



1 New York City



2 Bangkok



3 Los Angeles



4 London



5 São Paulo

The Explainer

How Japan Upset The Neighborhood

Prime Minister Shinzo Abe's recent visit to Tokyo's Yasukuni Shrine—which honors some 2.5 million Japanese war dead, including war criminals convicted for their imperial rampage across Asia during World War II—has drawn criticism from other countries.

CHINA A history museum on Yasukuni's grounds downplays Japan's brutal wartime conduct, describing the Nanking massacre—in which hundreds of thousands died—as an "incident." Chinese Foreign Minister Wang Yi labeled Abe's shrine tour a step in a "very dangerous direction" and warned that "China will not tolerate [it]."

SOUTH KOREA The colonized Korean Peninsula suffered under imperial Japan. Yasukuni "glorifies Japan's history of militaristic aggression and colonial rule," said Yoo Jin-ryong, South Korea's Culture Minister, who also deemed Abe's pilgrimage "deplorable."

U.S. Although Japan is an American ally, the U.S. was "disappointed that Japan's leadership has taken an action that will exacerbate tensions with Japan's neighbors," according to a statement from the U.S. embassy in Tokyo.



Abe, center, follows a priest at the Yasukuni Shrine on Dec. 26



A Safe Haven

SOUTH SUDAN A family takes shelter in a makeshift U.N. refugee camp on the outskirts of the South Sudanese capital of Juba. Some 120,000 South Sudanese were forced to flee their homes in recent weeks as political infighting in the world's youngest nation—Independent since 2011—morphed into full-blown ethnic conflict between members of two prominent tribes. The U.N. says more than a thousand civilians could have been killed in the space of a few days, and a shaky cease-fire seems unlikely to keep the peace. *Photograph by James Akena—Reuters*

Four Reasons Why Turkey's Prime Minister Is in Trouble



The indomitable **Recep Tayyip Erdogan** has ruled for over a decade and reshaped his nation. But a real estate corruption scandal may be his undoing.

1

Arrests

Already the netted key Erdogan allies, including businessmen, politicians and the sons of Cabinet ministers.



2

Resignations

Three prominent ministers have stepped down in the wake of the scandal; one, **Erdogan Bayraktar**, called for the Prime Minister to follow suit.



3

Frenemies

Analysts say the investigations may have been prompted by the Gulenists, a powerful Islamic movement with ties to the police and judiciary; they once backed Erdogan but now oppose him.



4

Rivals

The political turmoil shows cracks widening within Erdogan's ruling AKP party and may strengthen the hand of another Erdogan ally turned foe: current President **Abdullah Gul**.

President Abdullah Gul

SOMALIA



Number of ships hijacked by Somalis in 2013, down from a peak of 52 four years earlier. The fall in piracy is due in part to international naval patrols and the presence of Kenyan troops in former Somali pirate dens.

Trending In



RELIGION

The Church of England accepted a challenge to play the **Vatican in a cricket match**, five centuries after splitting from Rome



PROTESTS

Pro-E.U. activists in the Ukrainian city of Kharkiv want to **rename Lenin Avenue** after Beatle John Lennon



SCIENCE

The Russian ship MV *Akademik Shokalskiy* was **frozen in place** for a week during an Antarctic research mission, trapped in an ice floe that two icebreakers could not penetrate



DISASTER

Thousands of people fled their homes after a volcano erupted in eastern **El Salvador**, spewing hot ash and smoke



Nation



Smoked Out Local lawmakers treat e-cigarettes like the real thing

BY ELIZA GRAY

IF IT LOOKS LIKE A DUCK AND quacks like a duck, the old saying goes, then it might just be a duck. Such is the reasoning behind a series of state and local regulations enacted in the final month of 2013 that treat electronic cigarettes just like regular smokes.

Right before Christmas, Oklahoma Governor Mary Fallin issued an executive order, effective Jan. 1, barring the use of e-cigarettes on state-owned property. Earlier in December, the Los Angeles city council voted to license e-cig vendors and prohibit e-cig sales in self-service displays. And in one of the strongest moves yet against the increasingly popular tobacco product, the New York city council extended the city's strict ban on smoking in public places to e-cigs. Chicago is considering a similar measure. Utah, New Jersey and North Dakota have all passed legislation prohibiting e-cigs wherever regular smoking is banned, and many other states are weighing their own regulations.

Why the flurry of new laws?

There are no federal rules on e-cigs, which work by emitting a vaporized nicotine solution and have become a popular alternative for smokers looking to quit. Lawmakers say the vapor looks like smoke, weakening social pressure to enforce existing smoking bans, and that nicotine and other chemicals in the vapor could be harmful to breathes in secondhand. A recent study published in the journal *Nicotine and Tobacco Research* found that e-cigarettes are a source of secondhand exposure to nicotine. But e-cig supporters caution that there is not enough available information about the health effects to draw conclusions.

The Food and Drug Administration has been weighing how to handle e-cigs and promising action for months. In September, 40 state attorneys general urged the FDA to regulate the sale and advertising of e-cigs, and observers expect that regulations could come early in 2014. Until that happens, local lawmakers will likely continue taking matters into their own hands.

UNEMPLOYMENT BATTLE OVER BENEFITS

More than 1.3 million Americans lost federal unemployment benefits on Dec. 28 as an emergency measure passed during the depths of the recession expired. Democrats condemned Congress's failure to renew the measure,

which extends jobless pay beyond the standard 26 weeks at an average of \$300 per week, and warned of dire consequences for families and the economy. The party will push the issue in January as Congress considers a 90-day extension of long-term jobless benefits, but Republicans are demanding offsetting savings to fund the effort. More than 4.1 million Americans had been out of work for at least 26 weeks and were looking for a job in November, according to the Department of Labor.

—ZEKE MILLER

THE MILITARY

Navy Drones Take to the Sea

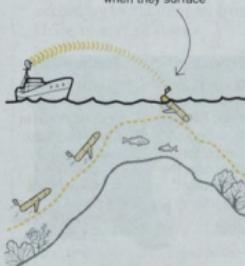
The Navy is seeking a way to do underwater what the Air Force has been doing in the sky: prowl stealthily for long periods of time and gather the kind of data that could turn the tide in war. But in a new twist, the Navy has found a way to power an eventual fleet of 150 submersible drones from the ocean itself, increasing deployment times and cutting fuel costs.

The drone, known as the Slocum Glider, changes density in response to the outside water, causing the 5-ft.-long (1.5 m) torpedo-like vessel to rise or sink through the ocean's thermoclines, or bands of warm and cool water at and below its surface. The stubby wings translate some of that up-and-down motion into a forward sawtooth-like path at about a mile an hour (1.6 km/h).

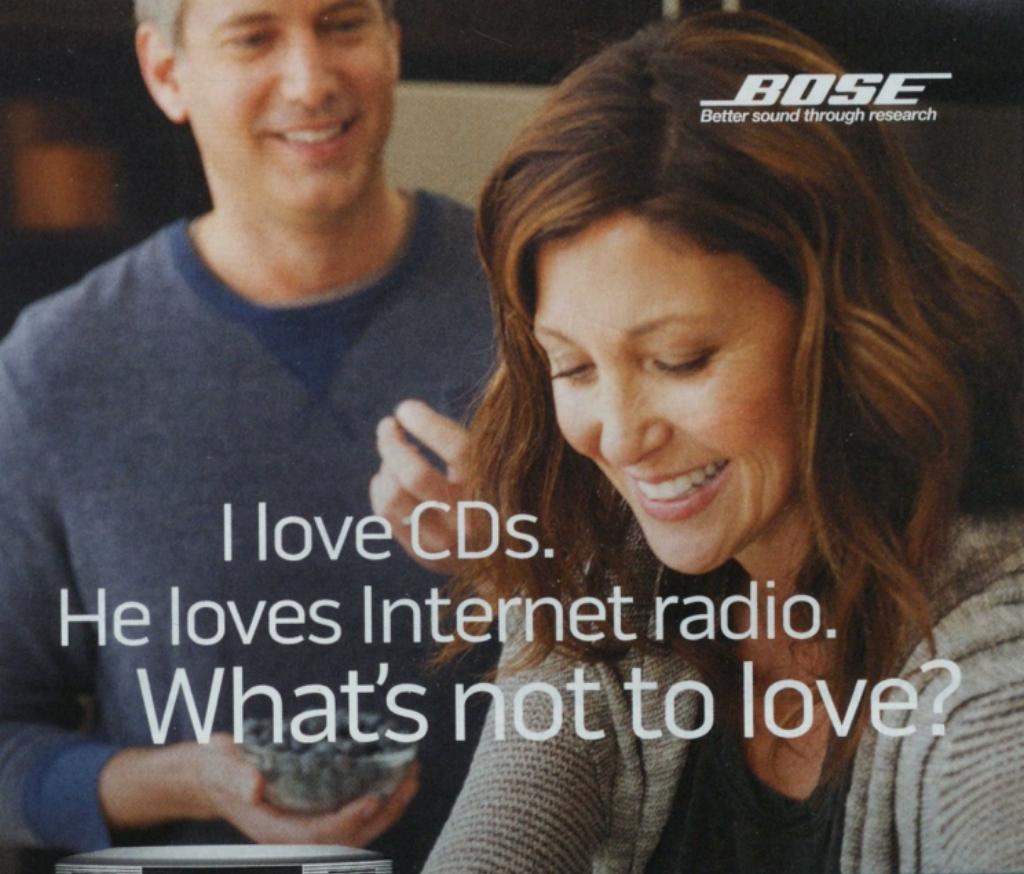
Much of the work such gliders do is oceanographic, collecting data about water temperature and currents. The drone transmits such information—used to generate better sonar images—to headquarters by sticking its tall-borne antenna out of the water. But the drones are also being enlisted to scout enemy coastlines, where they could help the Navy hunt down minefields and target ships without putting sailors at risk.

—MARK THOMPSON

Slocum Gliders transmit data to waiting ships when they surface



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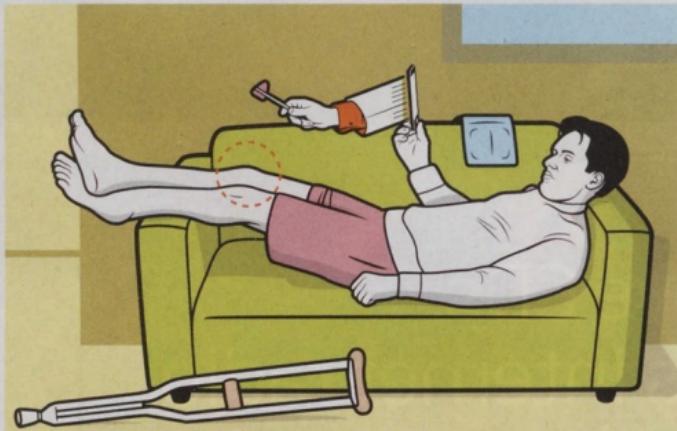
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Health



The Doctor Will Skype You Now

Telemedicine apps aim to replace nonemergency visits

BY ALEXANDRA SIFFERLIN

WHEN VIVEK SODERA, 30, awoke with a swollen knee after a night out with friends, he knew he should probably see a doctor. Problem was, "I couldn't move from my couch, and I didn't want to pay for cabs to and from the hospital," says the San Francisco-based entrepreneur.

So Sodera grabbed his phone and opened Doctor on Demand, a new app that allows users to video-chat with doctors to get medical help in real time. He typed in his symptoms, got paired with a nearby specialist and sent him a few photos of his knee. Within minutes, the doctor informed Sodera that he likely dislocated his knee and would need an MRI—which he scheduled for the following week.

Previously reserved mostly for luxe private practices or rural communities that lack

access to health care, telemedicine—or soliciting live medical expertise from afar—is becoming increasingly mainstream, thanks to apps like Doctor on Demand, which is backed by Dr. Phil, and HealthTap, which touts more than 1 million users.

For patients, telemedicine apps are a cheap, easy alternative to nonemergency consultations. Asking text-based questions on HealthTap and AskMD is free, and a 15-minute appointment via Doctor on Demand costs \$40 (roughly the same as a regular co-pay, except it doesn't require insurance). For doctors, the apps are a tool to build a public profile, attract new patients and make a little extra cash during their downtime. And for hospitals, they're a means to streamline care for existing patients. As Murray Aitken, executive director of the health care con-

sultancy IMS Institute, puts it, "We are going to see a major shift in how medicine is practiced and where."

But there are concerns. Although telemedicine apps can be useful for diagnosing routine illnesses like the flu and assessing minor injuries like Sodera's dislocated knee, they're not meant to totally replace in-person doctor's exams—especially for potentially serious ailments like chest pain. It's also not ideal to get prescriptions from a doctor who doesn't have your electronic medical-record history on hand. (This has previously led to some malpractice suits.)

The key, says Aitken, is striking a balance—and using telemedicine to replace *unnecessary* visits. "If there is a way to keep healthy patients out of the doctor's office through telemedicine," he says, "that's a good thing."

What On-Demand Doctors Can Do



ASSESS SYMPTOMS

Leveraging software initially used by military doctors, AskMD takes users through a step-by-step consultation to identify symptom causes and locate nearby doctors



DIAGNOSE ILLNESSES

Using HealthTap, people ask medical questions (general and specific) to a pool of 50,000 U.S. doctors and receive multiple responses



REDUCE WAIT TIME

The average Doctor on Demand appointment lasts just eight minutes



IMPROVE SURGERIES

With Pristine EyeSight, surgeons can take live footage of their OR and share it with colleagues for a real-time consultation



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Milestones



DIED

Mikhail Kalashnikov

Man of war

Mikhail Kalashnikov, who was 94 when he died on Dec. 23, was the Russian military man who designed the ubiquitous automatic weapon that bears his name, the most popular rifle in the wars of the latter half of the 20th century. A former Soviet tank gunner, Kalashnikov created the prototype in a competition to design a new Soviet infantry rifle in the last days of World War II. The AK-47 was a lightweight weapon that was easy to use and maintain. The Soviet military first brought it out during the brutal crackdown on the 1956 Hungarian uprising. As C.J. Chivers, author of a book on the gun's history, writes, the AK-47 was "repression's chosen weapon, the rifle of the occupier and police state."

But soon it was also the chief instrument of a new era of global conflict. It proliferated among fighters having common cause with the Soviet Union—in Vietnam in the 1960s, then in insurgencies in Africa and Latin America. Later it became synonymous with militant groups of all kinds, such as the Afghan *mujahedin* who clashed with Soviet occupiers in the 1980s. Though Kalashnikov always claimed his weapon was created solely for the "defense of the motherland," there's now virtually no place on earth that isn't in range of a Kalashnikov's muzzle. —ISHAAN THAROOR

DIED

Janet Rowley, 88, medical researcher whose 1972 discovery that genetic abnormalities are linked to some cancers made her a pioneer in the field.

DIED

John Eisenhower, 91, son of President Dwight D. Eisenhower and military historian whose 1969 book *The Bitter Woods*, about the World War II Battle of the Bulge, was a best seller.

DIED

Yusef Lateef, 93, jazz saxophonist whose career spanned more than seven decades. His 1961 LP *Eastern Sounds* played a crucial role in bringing non-Western styles and instruments to the jazz movement.



DIED

Edgar M. Bronfman, 84, businessman who in the mid-20th century grew his family's Seagram Co. into fields beyond the liquor industry.

CHALLENGED

By Utah officials, the ruling of a federal judge to strike down the state's ban on same-sex marriages. The Utah attorney general's office will file an emergency appeal with the Supreme Court.

ASSASSINATED

Mohamad Chatah, 61, former Lebanese Minister of Finance and ambassador to the U.S. Chatah, a Sunni Muslim and critic of Syrian President Bashar Assad, was killed when a car bomb struck his convoy in Beirut.

PARDONED

Alan Turing

Computing patriarch

Along with those who resided at 10 Downing Street, Alan Turing was among the most important Britons of the 20th century. A developer of the modern computer, the renowned mathematician helped shape the future of technology. He was also a World War II code breaker who helped crack the most impenetrable Nazi tool of secret communications, the famed Enigma code. No matter—in 1952 Turing was convicted of "gross indecency" for homosexuality, then a crime in England. As part of his sentence he was chemically castrated and subjected to estrogen treatments. Two years later he committed suicide. He was 41.

On Dec. 24, Turing finally received a posthumous royal pardon from Queen Elizabeth II. The widely supported campaign to secure the pardon began in earnest in 2009 when then Prime Minister Gordon Brown issued a formal apology on behalf of the nation. The Queen's action last month is only the fourth royal pardon granted since World War II—the conflict Turing did so much to help his country win. —ERIC DODDS



Keeping the '60s on Life Support

Why we can't let go of that awful decade

FEB. 9 MARKS THE 50TH ANNIVERSARY of one more 1960s changed-the-world-forever thing. Be prepared for six more years of them. This time it's the appearance of the Beatles on *The Ed Sullivan Show*. Ed, mayor of Squaresville, hosts a provincial skiffle band that won the bad-haircut contest.

Why can't we let the '60s go? *Mea culpa*. I came of age during the "Youthquake" and have written too much about it. I repeat.

I was driving my 15-year-old daughter and three of her classmates to school on Nov. 22, and I asked them if they realized that it was the day President Kennedy was assassinated. Three girls had no idea. Two girls (my daughter included) weren't sure who President Kennedy was. We were listening to NPR, and nothing but the assassination was being discussed. One girl said maybe she'd heard it mentioned on the radio.

The majority of Americans alive today hadn't been born yet in the 1960s. But we of a certain age (the age that grips levers of power, pulls strings of purse and has the biggest mouth) can't stop reliving each moment.

Partly it's the poignancy of the decade. It started so well. Handsome young couple in the White House, recovery from the 1960 recession, the Pill, upbeat message movies like *101 Dalmatians* and *Spartacus*, Hugh Hefner's illuminating "Playboy philosophy" and the clean-cut Kingston Trio leading sing-alongs in short-sleeve shirts with big, wide, cheerful stripes.

Then it went so wrong. Shooting and killing and troops in combat gear, not only in Watts and Detroit but all the way over in Khe Sanh, South Vietnam. Feminists were suddenly angry for some, as far as men could tell, feminine reason. I had to maintain a C average to avoid the draft. Turns out you can't fly after you take LSD. There was a war on poverty. We lost. And it rained at Woodstock.

OTHEIR GOLDEN ERAS HAVE COME TO BAD ends—Edwardian England and America's Roaring '20s. Yet they don't have the deathless, Keith Richards' staying power of the '60s. No kid in 1964 was trying to plunk "Keep the Home Fires Burning" on his guitar the way my kid is trying to plunk "Get Off of My Cloud." In 1979 there were no golden jubilee commemorative leaps from

THE PAST IS PRESENT



ON OUR MINDS

We've already been overnostalgic for the '60s of John and Jackie Kennedy.



LONG FORGOTTEN

But the death of JFK is as distant from my daughter as the death of Archduke Franz Ferdinand was from me. And on June 28, 1964, every news outlet wasn't rehashing conspiracy theories about Gavrilo Princip.

Wall Street window ledges (though, with the Carter economy, it was a thought).

Perhaps 1960 to 1969 keeps bothering us because it was an unsuccessful tragedy. Aristotle's *Poetics* explains the failure. First, says Aristotle, the subject of tragedy must be serious. Almost any adjective can be applied to the '60s except that one.

Also, the hero must have a tragic flaw. We had heroes in the '60s. They had flaws. But their flaws didn't lead to their destruction. They were killed by deranged fools.

Aristotle's elements of tragedy are plot, characters, thought, diction, melody and spectacle. We had a lot of plots in the '60s, but none seemed to work out. There's probably somebody in the Pentagon still plotting to win the hearts and minds of Indo-Chinese peasantry.

We had a lot of characters too. Andy Warhol, for example. Would that he did belong to the ages, instead of to the art auction houses.

Thought back then doesn't bear thinking about. Diction was far out. Melody disappeared with the *White Album's* "Revolution 9." Only in spectacle did the '60s satisfy Aristotle's requirements, and as I mentioned, it rained at Woodstock.

BUT WHAT THE '60S LACKED MOST—WHAT WE all continue to wait around for the '60s to produce—was tragic catharsis, the moment when we are frozen between pity and terror and experience a purging of emotions.

The flappers and sheiks of the '20s had a stock-market-crash purge. The Edwardians had purgatorial World War I. We had the '70s, when, if not too coked up to notice, we were frozen between disco and herpes.

The costive emotional bloat of the '60s is with us still in our national attitudes, manners and mores.

That said, Ringo, George, Paul and John performing "She loves you, yeah, yeah, yeah" on *Ed Sullivan* is pretty groovy, and, like, you know, man, changed the world forever.

O'Rourke is the author of The Baby Boom: How It Got That Way ... And It Wasn't My Fault ... And I'll Never Do It Again, published by Atlantic Monthly Press

Make or Break for China

Corruption. Pollution. Debt. Will Beijing's leaders tackle the challenges before the bubble bursts?



2014 IS THE YEAR OF THE HORSE IN China. But for the rest of us, it might prove to be the year of China. The country faces a historic turning point: either it will revamp its economic system, deal with some of its growing environmental and social problems and set itself up for another decade of growth and stability that will ensure it becomes the world's largest economy, or 2014 will be the year that the great Chinese miracle hits a serious road bump—with seismic consequences.

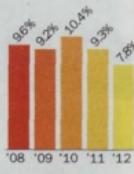
People have been making such predictions about China for years, even decades, and the worst has never come to pass. While it has faced formidable challenges—creating a market economy from scratch, building world-class infrastructure, urbanizing hundreds of millions of peasants—Beijing has adjusted its policies along the way and continued to grow at an unprecedented pace.

But this time it feels different. China has built up economic imbalances for some years, and they are not sustainable for much longer. The basic problem is that for almost a decade, China's economic growth has been fueled by cheap credit and government spending—a classic developing-nation problem. Even before the financial crisis of 2008, Beijing's top officials acknowledged that the economy was, in former Premier Wen Jiabao's words, "unstable, unbalanced, uncoordinated and unsustainable." The government needed to stop the flow of easy money to infrastructure, state-owned companies and the housing sector. But this decision was tough to implement, since growth was dependent on easy money. In addition, those getting the money were politically powerful, including state-owned companies and local party bosses.

THEN CAME THE FINANCIAL CRISIS AND THE global economic slowdown. But slowing down was not an option for Beijing: the Communist Party's legitimacy derives not from ideology but from competence. So it pursued the world's largest Keynesian response to the crisis, spending over 10% of GDP to keep the economy going. It worked. China's growth rate has averaged more than 9% in the past few years.

But the price has been high. According to a column in the *Wall Street Journal* by Morgan Stanley's Ruchir Sharma, China's total public and private debt is over 200% of GDP, an unprecedented level for any developing country. Businesses and local gov-

THE HIGH COST OF SUCCESS



GROWTH

China's economy kept humming along despite a global slowdown: GDP growth slowed but still averaged more than 9%.

DEBT

Local government debt nearly doubled, from \$1.7 trillion at the end of 2010 to an estimated \$3.3 trillion by the end of 2012. The country's total debt level was estimated at 215% of GDP last year.

TO READ MORE
BY FAREED, GO TO
time.com/zakaria

ernments have piled on debt. Borrowing has fueled a property boom. Without serious policy changes that wean large sectors of the economy off cheap credit relatively soon, this is a bubble that is going to burst and a model that cannot keep performing.

Beijing faces other serious challenges. Chinese people almost anywhere in the country experience serious air and water pollution, and they have begun to complain vocally. They are also increasingly outraged by something almost as ubiquitous: corruption. China's corruption is masked because of the state's tight control of the media, but the Communist Party is well aware of the problem and has pledged to revamp its systems of promotion and party discipline to ensure that officials are less corrupt and more focused on ecological damage, not just growth.

Any such changes are bound to face political resistance and backlash from within the Communist Party and from some powerful sectors of society. President Xi Jinping has launched an anticorruption campaign, though many in China believe enforcement has been selective. He has also sought to stabilize the party's power by tightening the noose on any critics in the media and universities and even those who are private businesspeople. Xi has created a national security council focused largely on internal security, a sign of not only where his priorities lie but also where he sees his greatest challenges.

I'M NOT READY TO BET AGAINST CHINA. ITS leadership has shown itself to be capable of difficult decisions and smart execution. Xi has accumulated an unusual degree of authority and clearly intends to use it to go down in history as the man who reformed China's system to make the country stronger and more powerful.

If China's leaders manage this transition well, the country will emerge stronger and more stable and become the largest economy in the world. If they don't, China will likely face a slump, one that will look a lot like those of other high-flying developing countries—such as South Korea and Taiwan—that ended a period of rapid growth and settled into a more normal trajectory. In many of those cases, slow growth coincided with widespread protests and the opening up of the political system.

Keeping China's growth model going will prove hard enough. But to do that with all the associated political challenges will test even China's extraordinary leaders.

For people with a higher risk of stroke due to Atrial Fibrillation (AFib) not caused by a heart valve problem

I was taking warfarin. But I wondered, could I shoot for something better?

NOW I TAKE ELIQUIS® (apixaban) FOR 3 GOOD REASONS:

- 1 ELIQUIS reduced the risk of stroke better than warfarin.
- 2 ELIQUIS had less major bleeding than warfarin.
- 3 Unlike warfarin, there's no routine blood testing.

ELIQUIS and other blood thinners increase the risk of bleeding which can be serious, and rarely may lead to death.

Ask your doctor if ELIQUIS is right for you.

ELIQUIS is a prescription medicine used to reduce the risk of stroke and blood clots in people who have atrial fibrillation, a type of irregular heartbeat, not caused by a heart valve problem.

IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION:

- Do not stop taking ELIQUIS without talking to the doctor who prescribed it for you. Stopping ELIQUIS increases your risk of having a stroke. ELIQUIS may need to be stopped, prior to surgery or a medical or dental procedure. Your doctor will tell you when you should stop taking ELIQUIS and when you may start taking it again. If you have to stop taking ELIQUIS, your doctor may prescribe another medicine to help prevent a blood clot from forming.
- ELIQUIS can cause bleeding which can be serious, and rarely may lead to death.
- You may have a higher risk of bleeding if you take ELIQUIS and take other medicines that increase your risk of bleeding, such as aspirin, NSAIDs, warfarin (COUMADIN®), heparin, SSRIs or SNRIs, and other blood thinners. Tell your doctor about all medicines, vitamins and supplements you take. While taking ELIQUIS, you may bruise more easily and it may take longer than usual for any bleeding to stop.
- Get medical help right away if you have any of these signs or symptoms of bleeding:
 - unexpected bleeding, or bleeding that lasts a long time, such as unusual bleeding from the gums; nosebleeds that happen often, or menstrual or vaginal bleeding that is heavier than normal
 - bleeding that is severe or you cannot control
 - red, pink, or brown urine; red or black stools (looks like tar)
 - coughing up or vomiting blood or vomit that looks like coffee grounds
 - unexpected pain, swelling, or joint pain; headaches, feeling dizzy or weak
- ELIQUIS is not for patients with artificial heart valves.
- Before you take ELIQUIS, tell your doctor if you have: kidney or liver problems, any other medical condition, or ever had bleeding problems.

Tell your doctor if you are pregnant or breastfeeding, or plan to become pregnant or breastfeed.

- Do not take ELIQUIS if you currently have certain types of abnormal bleeding or have had a serious allergic reaction to ELIQUIS. A reaction to ELIQUIS can cause hives, rash, itching, and possibly trouble breathing. Get medical help right away if you have sudden chest pain or chest tightness, have sudden swelling of your face or tongue, have trouble breathing, wheezing, or feeling dizzy or faint.

You are encouraged to report negative side effects of prescription drugs to the FDA. Visit www.fda.gov/medwatch, or call 1-800-FDA-1088.

Please see additional Important Product Information on the adjacent page.

Individual results may vary.



Visit ELIQUIS.COM
or call 1-855-ELIQUIS

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Eliquis.
(apixaban) tablets 5mg

IMPORTANT FACTS

Eliquis® / RX ONLY
(apixaban) tablets

The information below does not take the place of talking with your healthcare professional. Only your healthcare professional knows the specifics of your condition and how ELIQUIS® may fit into your overall therapy. Talk to your healthcare professional if you have any questions about ELIQUIS (pronounced ELT eh kwiss).

What is the most important information I should know about ELIQUIS (apixaban)?

Do not stop taking ELIQUIS without talking to the doctor who prescribed it for you. Stopping ELIQUIS increases your risk of having a stroke. ELIQUIS may need to be stopped, prior to surgery or a medical or dental procedure. Your doctor will tell you when you should stop taking ELIQUIS and when you may start taking it again. If you have to stop taking ELIQUIS, your doctor may prescribe another medicine to help prevent a blood clot from forming.

ELIQUIS can cause bleeding which can be serious, and rarely may lead to death. This is because ELIQUIS is a blood thinner medicine that reduces blood clotting.

You may have a higher risk of bleeding if you take ELIQUIS and take other medicines that increase your risk of bleeding, such as aspirin, nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (called NSAIDs), warfarin (COUMADIN®), heparin, selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors (SSRIs) or serotonin norepinephrine reuptake inhibitors (SNRIs), and other medicines to help prevent or treat blood clots.

Tell your doctor if you take any of these medicines. Ask your doctor or pharmacist if you are not sure if your medicine is one listed above.

While taking ELIQUIS:

- you may bruise more easily
- it may take longer than usual for any bleeding to stop

Call your doctor or get medical help right away if you have any of these signs or symptoms of bleeding when taking ELIQUIS:

- unexpected bleeding, or bleeding that lasts a long time, such as:
 - unusual bleeding from the gums
 - nosebleeds that happen often
 - menstrual bleeding or vaginal bleeding that is heavier than normal
- bleeding that is severe or you cannot control
- red, pink, or brown urine
- red or black stools (looks like tar)
- cough up blood or blood clots

- vomit blood or your vomit looks like coffee grounds
- unexpected pain, swelling, or joint pain
- headaches, feeling dizzy or weak

ELIQUIS (apixaban) is not for patients with artificial heart valves.

What is ELIQUIS?

ELIQUIS is a prescription medicine used to reduce the risk of stroke and blood clots in people who have atrial fibrillation.

It is not known if ELIQUIS is safe and effective in children.

Who should not take ELIQUIS?

Do not take ELIQUIS if you:

- currently have certain types of abnormal bleeding
- have had a serious allergic reaction to ELIQUIS. Ask your doctor if you are not sure

What should I tell my doctor before taking ELIQUIS?

Before you take ELIQUIS, tell your doctor if you:

- have kidney or liver problems
- have any other medical condition
- have ever had bleeding problems
- are pregnant or plan to become pregnant. It is not known if ELIQUIS will harm your unborn baby
- are breastfeeding or plan to breastfeed. It is not known if ELIQUIS passes into your breast milk. You and your doctor should decide if you will take ELIQUIS or breastfeed. You should not do both

Tell all of your doctors and dentists that you are taking ELIQUIS. They should talk to the doctor who prescribed ELIQUIS for you, before you have any surgery, medical or dental procedure.

Tell your doctor about all the medicines you take, including prescription and over-the-counter medicines, vitamins, and herbal supplements. Some of your other medicines may affect the way ELIQUIS works. Certain medicines may increase your risk of bleeding or stroke when taken with ELIQUIS.

How should I take ELIQUIS (apixaban)?

Take ELIQUIS exactly as prescribed by your doctor. Take ELIQUIS twice every day with or without food, and do not change your dose or stop taking it unless your doctor tells you to. If you miss a dose of ELIQUIS, take it as soon as you remember, and do not take more than one dose at the same time. **Do not run out of ELIQUIS. Refill your prescription before you run out.** Stopping ELIQUIS may increase your risk of having a stroke.

What are the possible side effects of ELIQUIS?

- See "What is the most important information I should know about ELIQUIS?"
- ELIQUIS can cause a skin rash or severe allergic reaction. Call your doctor or get medical help right away if you have any of the following symptoms:
 - chest pain or tightness
 - swelling of your face or tongue
 - trouble breathing or wheezing
 - feeling dizzy or faint

Tell your doctor if you have any side effect that bothers you or that does not go away. These are not all of the possible side effects of ELIQUIS. For more information, ask your doctor or pharmacist.

Call your doctor for medical advice about side effects. You may report side effects to FDA at 1-800-FDA-1088.

This is a brief summary of the most important information about ELIQUIS. For more information, talk with your doctor or pharmacist, call 1-855-ELIQUIS (1-855-354-7847), or go to www.ELIQUIS.com.

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PREDICTIONS

"Prediction is very difficult," physicist Niels Bohr wrote, "especially when it's about the future." Will this be the year we find a second Earth?

Approve a malaria vaccine? See U.S. unemployment drop to 6%? Making accurate predictions—whether they're about the markets, the climate or the World Cup—helps us thrive. TIME predicts the pages that follow will prepare you well for the year ahead.

2014: USER'S GUIDE



2014:
USER'S GUIDE

TO

POWER

The Bank Stops Here

YELLEN
WILL FOCUS
ON JOB
GROWTH

Janet Yellen takes the helm
at the Federal Reserve

BY RANA FOROOHAR



WHEN THE RIGHT PERSON IS HOLDING THE right job at the right moment, that person's influence is greatly expanded. That is the position in which Janet Yellen, who is expected to be confirmed as the next chair of the Federal Reserve bank in January, now finds herself. If you believe, as many do, that unemployment is the major economic and social concern of our day, then it is no stretch to think Yellen is the most powerful person in the world right now.

Throughout the 2008 financial crisis and the recession and recovery that followed—a period made more painful by Washington gridlock—central banks have taken on the role of stimulators of last resort, propping up markets and the global economy with vast amounts of money in the form of asset buying. Yellen, previously a Fed vice chair, was one of the principal architects of the Fed's \$2.8 trillion money dump. A star economist known for her groundbreaking work on labor markets—including the contrarian idea that low wages can actually increase unemployment—Yellen was a kind of prophetess early on in the crisis for her warnings about the subprime meltdown and devotion to fortifying the financial system. Now it will be her job to get the Fed and the markets out of the biggest and most unconventional monetary program in history without derailing the fragile recovery. In her November Senate confirmation hearing, Yellen spoke compassionately (and unusually for a Fed official) about the huge strain the past five years have placed not only on income in America but also on families and marriages, especially among the long-term unemployed. "We know that these long spells of unemployment have been particularly painful for such households," she said.

The good news is that Yellen, 67, is particularly well suited to meet these challenges. Nobel laureate and Columbia economics professor Joseph Stiglitz



CONT'D.

remembers Yellen, whom he taught at Yale in the late 1960s, as one of his brightest students, someone with a keen understanding of financial markets, an appreciation for their imperfections and a strong belief "that human suffering was more related to unemployment than anything else."

That gives a key insight into a woman who will have to balance the Fed's dual mandate of keeping both unemployment and inflation down over the next four years. Some experts, like the pre-eminent Fed historian Allan Meltzer, worry that Yellen will be inclined to "chase unemployment to the detriment of inflation." But with wages still relatively flat and the economy increasingly divided between the well-off and the long-term unemployed, more people worry about the opposite, deflation that would aggravate the economy's woes.

Either way, the incoming Fed chief will have to walk a fine line on timing the taper—the plan to slowly wean markets off the stimulus Yellen helped design. It must be steady enough to deflate bubbles and bring markets back down to earth but not so quick that it creates another credit crunch. Yellen's communication skills will likely help. History shows that exiting from periods of asset buying need not be painful, as long as central bankers effectively and clearly communicate their goals—something Yellen has thus far achieved.

While much of Yellen's tenure is likely to be dominated by managing tapering, she'll also have a unique opportunity to shape postcrisis efforts to regulate the financial-services industry and "rebalance the relationship between finance and society," says Rob Johnson, a financial-reform expert and head of the Institute for New Economic Thinking. While her priority will be making sure that the existing Dodd-Frank banking reforms are properly implemented, she's already indicated her support for new ideas like cutting the interest rates that banks are paid to park spare cash with the Fed, boosting margin requirements on riskier derivatives trades and requiring big banks to hold more capital. Addressing the too-big-to-fail issue "has to be among the most important goals of the postcrisis period," Yellen said during her November hearings.

And unlike many past Fed leaders, including Alan Greenspan and, to a lesser extent, Ben Bernanke, she's not one to buy into the finance industry's argument that it should be left alone to regulate itself. Princeton professor Alan Blinder, who was the Fed vice chair in the 1990s, remembers speaking many times with Yellen "about how the Fed was being too lax on regulation of finance. And since then," says Blinder, "it's only gotten worse."

That's an issue Yellen is likely to address—right after she pushes unemployment below 6%, stabilizes markets and makes sure that the recovery is more inclusive and robust. As Blinder says, "she's smart as a whip, deeply logical, willing to argue but also a good listener. She can persuade without antagonizing." All those traits will be useful as the global economy's new power player takes on its most vexing problems. ■

RACES TO WATCH IN '14

Next year's midterms will bring peril and primaries for incumbents of both parties

BY JAY NEWTON-SMALL

LOOK FOR THE
TEA PARTY TO
SHAKE UP GOP
STALWARTS

A LAST HURRAH? KENTUCKY, U.S. SENATE

Normally it would be nuts to bet against Mitch McConnell. But after nearly 30 years in the Senate, the Republican leader is looking at challenges from right and left: a primary fight against Tea Party hero Matt Bevin in May and, if he survives that test, a fall matchup against Kentucky secretary of state Alison Lundergan Grimes, a Democrat.



OZARK SHOWDOWN ARKANSAS, U.S. SENATE

Mark Pryor was last elected to the Senate in 2008 with nearly 80% of the vote. Now he trails in polls behind Representative Tom Cotton, a Harvard-trained lawyer, Army veteran and rising Republican star. Pryor, whose father was a Senator and governor, is the most vulnerable of three southern Democrats facing tough re-election fights in November.





NORTHERN REFERENDUM ALASKA, U.S. SENATE

First-term Senator Mark Begich, a Democrat, should be an easy target for Republicans in the 49th state. But the party must first come out in one piece after a bruising primary with at least two challengers, Lieutenant Governor Mead Treadwell and Tea Party activist Joe Miller. Begich ran on friendly ground: Barack Obama lost the state by 14 points in 2012.

A HIGH-DESERT DUSTUP ARIZONA, 1ST CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

If the midterm elections were held today, surveys suggest, Republicans would gain five to 10 seats in the House, including one held by Arizona Democrat Ann Kirkpatrick. She's the rare moderate from the President's party in the lower chamber.



THE GULF-STATE FEUD MISSISSIPPI, U.S. SENATE

Thad Cochran, 76, may be the last of the great Republican appropriators, a six-termer who still proudly sends millions in federal spending home. That makes him a prime Tea Party target in a deep red state. Coming up on his right: state senator Chris McDaniel. The race is deadlocked, and the must-watch primary is set for June 3.



2014: POLITICS



THE SAINTED
Popes John Paul II and John XXIII will be canonized by Francis at the Vatican on April 27, the first ever double-papal canonization



ASIA FOOTPRINT
The U.S. military presence in Australia will increase from 200 to rotations of 1,150

FACE-LIFT
Scaffolding will shroud the U.S. Capitol's cast-iron dome as it undergoes a \$60 million restoration project that will last two years

SAVE THE DATE

After November's midterm elections, presidential hopefuls will announce their candidacies for the 2016 election



Pot's Next Frontier

Expect more cracks in the grass ceiling

BY KATY STEINMETZ

FORGET COLORADO AND WASHINGTON. As the first two states in the U.S. to legalize recreational marijuana begin their grand experiment, advocates are already eyeing new targets. With public support at an all-time, um, high—a recent Gallup poll found that 58% of Americans favor legalization—expect more cities and states to consider getting into the weed game.

So which are likely to be next? The smart money says **Oregon** is the top candidate in 2014. Beaver State voters narrowly rejected a 2012 legalization measure, and better-funded activists are on the ground this time around. While experts say ballot drives in **Arizona** and **California** are more likely to succeed in 2016, advocates expect the libertarian streak of voters in **Alaska** to boost the cause up north this year.

The best bet back East may be **Rhode Island**, where ballooning budget deficits have left state lawmakers hungry for new sources of revenue.

WINDING DOWN A WAR

All U.S. combat troops are set to leave Afghanistan by year's end

BY MICHAEL CROWLEY

 **AMERICA'S LONGEST WAR WILL** finally end this year, when the last of the U.S. combat troops who stormed into Afghanistan in 2001 withdraw by Dec. 31. While that will be cause for relief in the U.S., Afghanistan is bracing for possible disaster. What happens over the next 12 months could determine whether that ill-fated country limps toward stability or plunges into even greater violence.

Afghanistan has paid dearly for more than a decade of war but is better off in many ways. Al Qaeda is gone, the Taliban control little territory, millions of girls are attending school, and such metrics as cell-phone access and public health have soared. Those gains will long be fragile, however, and whether they promptly collapse after Uncle Sam departs will depend on how 2014 unfolds. Perhaps the most important question is the fate of a security agreement negotiated between the Obama Administration and Afghan President Hamid Karzai. Under a deal struck with handshakes and smiles in November, the U.S. will leave behind a residual force of up to 12,000 troops to conduct training and counterterrorism operations. That will be crucial to shoring up a 320,000-man Afghan military and police force that is short on discipline, airpower and logistical support.

But soon after the agreement was unanimously endorsed by a 2,500-member *loya jirga*, or grand council, Karzai balked. He demanded more concessions from the U.S., including an end to military raids on Afghan homes suspected of harboring Tali-

ban and the possible release of prisoners from Guantánamo Bay. He also suggests his country might be best served by breaking entirely from the U.S., which he likens to a "colonial power."

Obama officials suspect Karzai is bluffing, asserting his influence and relevance as his presidency winds down before an April 5 election picks his successor. Yet the bluster risks forcing the U.S. and its NATO partners to walk away from Afghanistan entirely. That would mean leaving behind no residual troops and cutting off most foreign aid, including the \$4 billion per year needed to sustain the Afghan security forces. The result could be a savage civil war—reminiscent of the one that followed the Soviet exit in 1989—among the country's many fractious ethnic groups. Afghanistan will already be hard pressed to survive a gradual weaning from West-

ern economic aid and could face an all-out crash if that spigot closes entirely.

A full break with Afghanistan would also bring real risk for the U.S., especially if anarchy allows for an al Qaeda resurgence. Drone strikes from afar can limit the threat, but counterterrorism experts say there's no substitute for the intelligence that boots on the ground working with locals can provide. "Even with core al-Qaeda removed, it's likely that there would be some residual al-Qaeda or related affiliates that persist," says a senior official. "We would retain the requirement to disrupt any threats. The preferred way for us to do that is in partnership with the Afghans."

Not that many in Washington or elsewhere in the U.S. would object to saying goodbye. It was once smart politics to argue that America couldn't walk away from Afghanistan. No longer. "If we





Homeward bound U.S. troops on a C-17 flight back from Afghanistan

withdraw, Afghanistan could go back to the 1990s and a civil war could break out again," says Jonah Blank, a regional expert at the Rand Corp. "And the American public would not particularly care." Representative Ted Deutch, a Florida Democrat, put it more bluntly: "Many of our constituents want us to bring home every last U.S. soldier, every one."

Karzai may just be delaying the secu-

The number of American troops killed in Afghanistan as of Dec. 18, 2013



SOURCE: U.S. DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

TOTAL: 2,161

rity agreement so his successor can ink the deal next spring—which would make post-2014 planning more difficult but not impossible for Washington. The leading candidates include two figures respected in the West: Abdullah Abdullah, a former Foreign Minister, and Ashraf Ghani, an ex-Finance Minister. (Karzai, who will move into a mansion adjacent to the presidential compound, is expected to maintain plenty of informal power.) Both are expected to welcome an extended NATO presence, and either would be a refreshing change from the mercurial Karzai, who exhausted Washington's patience long ago.

The election process is another danger spot, however. Karzai's 2009 election was fraud-ridden, creating a legitimacy crisis that crippled his government's credibility. "If the spring elections are anything like the last ones, that will be a disaster for the country," says Brian Katulis, a foreign policy expert at the left-leaning Center for American Progress.

The first task for whoever takes over will be guiding the country through the exit of the U.S.'s 48,000 remaining troops. (Few of them see regular combat these days; by late December, 117 Americans had been killed in Afghanistan in 2013, down from 492 in 2010. The 12-year war has left 2,161 Americans dead and more than 19,500 wounded.) The exact pace of the U.S. withdrawal has yet to be determined and may depend on how well Afghan forces—whose combat performance remains worryingly uneven—can manage alone.

Achieving something like real peace, which means a settlement with the Taliban and other power-hungry warlords, will be even harder. The Taliban remain unwilling to deal with the government in Kabul, and armed ethnic militias are girding for battle. Says Katulis: "We are not leaving behind a society poised to heal itself and move beyond its divisions." But we're not prepared to keep fighting a war for it either. ■



A Global Monitor

Hot spots and headlines to watch for this year

BY ISHAAN THAROOR

The Clock Ticks on Iran Talks

The six-month window for Western and Iranian negotiators to reach a more lasting agreement over Iran's nuclear program will go fast. Already, the telemetry from Tehran and Washington suggests a more durable deal is a long shot.

Indians Go to the Polls

The world's largest democracy will elect a new national government by May at the latest. After nearly a decade in power, the ruling Congress party will struggle to defeat the rival Hindu nationalist BJP, led by the controversial Narendra Modi.

In Africa, a Forgotten War

The conflict in the Central African Republic, ignored by much of the international community, has claimed hundreds of lives and displaced a fifth of the population. The U.N. warns that the "seeds of genocide are being sown" in the former French colony.

Keeping Up With Kim

North Korea's young despot Kim Jong Un executed his uncle, a regime insider, in December. The violent purge exposed fault lines inside the Hermit Kingdom—instability that could provoke more volatile behavior from the nuclear-armed Kim in 2014.

Separation Anxieties

Scotland will hold a referendum in September to decide whether to split from the U.K. The secessionists will almost certainly lose. In Spain, a restless Catalonia aims to hold a similar vote in November; Madrid may not let it happen.



2014:
USER'S GUIDE

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COMMERCE

ROBERT MCCRACKEN

What's new in mobile payments? A look at the latest developments in mobile banking, including new mobile banking services from Google, Goldman Sachs, and others.

SQUARE IS
PROCESSING
\$15 BILLION
A YEAR

Service With A Smile

Fresh from his Twitter payday, Jack Dorsey looks to expand the reach of his payment system, Square

BY HARRY MCCRACKEN



THE HARLEM SKIN CLINIC ON FREDERICK Douglass Boulevard in New York City is not the first place you'd expect to run into Jack Dorsey. But on a snowy December afternoon, the 37-year-old CEO of Square and chairman of Twitter appears to be in his element far from San Francisco, where the two companies he co-founded are headquartered on adjacent city blocks. The clinic's owner, Seven Brown, manages her business from her iPad, using Square's Register app and Reader credit-card swiper. When she talks about them, she keeps using the same word: *fantastic*.

Dorsey dropped in on Brown because she was going to be participating in a panel that he was moderating at Harlem's Apollo Theater that evening. Square organized the event and others like it across the country to discuss the pleasures and pitfalls of running a small business. "Our responsibility is not just to build a tool or a service," explains Dorsey. "It's also to provide a venue for conversation." That sounds a bit like Twitter, the social network that remains Dorsey's highest-profile venture. Thanks to its successful IPO in November, it's also the source of his biggest payday: his 4.3% stake is valued at about \$1.5 billion. Dorsey has become a subject of fascination in Silicon Valley, especially after a book by New York Times columnist Nick Bilton, *Hatching Twitter*, delved into Twitter's origins and painted him in an unflattering light. With two successful companies and a penchant for design, Dorsey has invited comparisons to Steve Jobs.

These days his primary focus is Square, which is quietly changing how people pay for everything from lattes to Legos. The company makes money from the 2.75% transaction fee it charges; it processes some \$15 billion of transactions annually and is reported to be going public this year. Its signature product is the Reader, which debuted in 2010. The size of a pat of butter,



CONT'D.

the snow-white gizmo plugs into the headphone jack of a smartphone or tablet, allowing it to accept credit-card payments. The device became a hit with retailers in part because it doesn't require convoluted application forms or a lengthy waiting period. After asking for verification of a person's identity, Square approves most new applicants in just a few seconds.

Having made it easy to take plastic, Square is working aggressively to conquer other parts of the payment equation. "We're not out to kill credit cards or kill cash or focus entirely on electronic payments," Dorsey says. "We just want to meet people where they are." To that end, Square Wallet lets consumers use an iPhone or Android smartphone to pay at local merchants without even removing the handset from their pocket or purse. And Square Cash enables quick person-to-person payments via e-mail.

All the company's offerings have one thing in common: they hide financial complexity under a shell of artful minimalism. Those qualities come largely from Dorsey, a low-key, introspective sort who started programming computers as a kid and studied botanical illustration and apparel design before co-founding Twitter, where he served as the first CEO until a 2008 shake-up. (He returned as chairman in 2011, having founded Square in the meantime.) "His combination of technical talent and a sense of design and aesthetics is unusual," says Roelof Botha, a general partner at Sequoia Capital, one of Square's investors.

Even Square's new San Francisco headquarters reflects Dorsey's emphasis on elegance, dispensing with typical startup shabby chic in favor of a fastidiously upscale atmosphere that makes it look like the world's largest Apple Store. "It's big, it's inviting, it's clean," he says. With 150,000 sq. ft. (14,000 sq m), it also has lots of room for additional employees beyond the 700 current staffers, or "squares" as they call themselves.

For the company to continue growing—and fend off a wide array of competitors ranging from telcos like Verizon to Google and eBay, not to mention credit-card networks—Square will need to take on ever larger customers. Its only huge merchant partner so far is Starbucks, for which Square processes all credit and debit purchases. "We've always tried to build a tool that scales from an individual—a massage therapist or yoga instructor—all the way up to the largest organizations in the world," Dorsey says. "We believe, fundamentally, that they should be using the same tools, and therefore the only limit is their ambition."

That vision appeals to entrepreneurs like Pam Turkin, founder of cupcake purveyor Just Baked, which has 17 stores in Michigan, as well as a mail-order operation and plans for nationwide expansion. "Jack gets it," says Turkin, who uses Square Register to make business decisions, including setting the operating hours for individual locations. "He really understands the disconnects that stop small businesses from growing into big businesses."

2014:
TECHFACEBOOK'S
BIG B-DAY

The social network turns 10 in February; with over a billion users, it has 1,000 times as many as it had at the end of 2004.

PHONES TAKE
OVER

There will be as many mobile-phone subscriptions in the world as there are people, the U.N. predicts.



GOLD DIGGERS

Planetary Resources begins testing its asteroid-mining technology in space.

CLICK TO BUY

China's e-commerce market becomes the biggest in the world. It will have more online shoppers than there are people in the U.S., predicts Forrester Research.

TECH'S BIG
PROMISES

Companies are betting on blockbuster gadgets

BY VICTOR LUCKERSON

THE HYPE MACHINE IS ALREADY SET to 11 for some of this year's biggest new products. According to research firm Gartner, these products are generally in the "peak of inflated expectations" phase—in other words, the promises they're making are appealing. But in each case—Tesla's electric SUV, Google's computing specs and Coin's digital credit card—there are some catches. Tesla vehicles are eco-friendly but pricey, for instance. Google Glass has already sparked a wave of privacy concerns. And Coin will face security issues. Here's a look at tech's boldest bets this year.

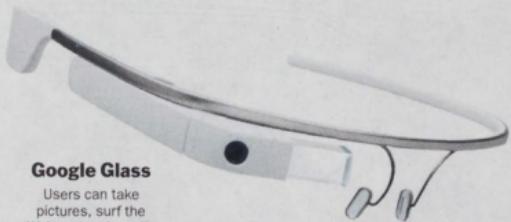


SMALLER
DEVICES
WILL TAKE
OVER

The Death
Of the PC?

Now that we carry computers in our pockets, desktops and laptops are on the decline





Google Glass

Users can take pictures, surf the Web and make calls without having to squint at a phone

Coin

Coin aims to load all your credit and debit cards onto a single card, which can be managed via smartphone

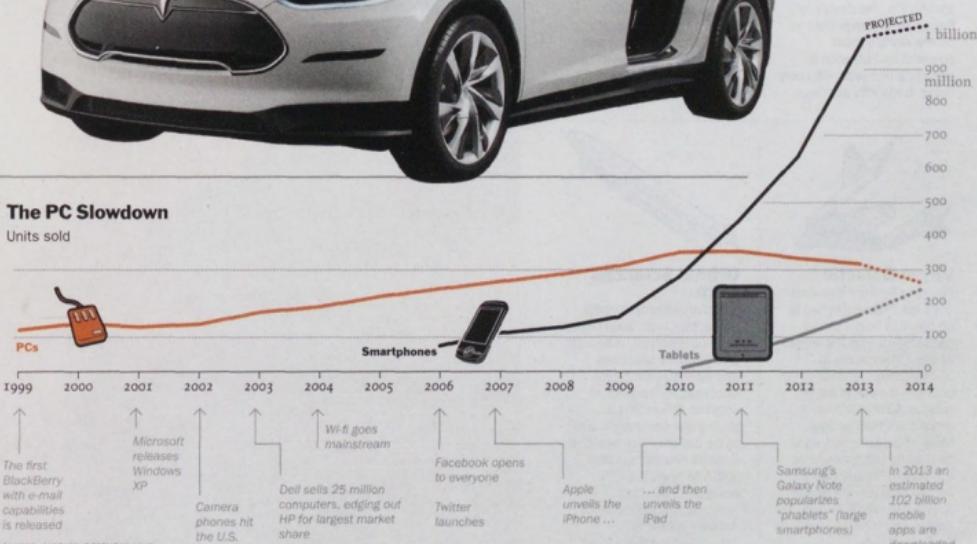


Tesla Model X

The battery-powered electric SUV features rear doors that open vertically and is expected to cost about \$70,000

The PC Slowdown

Units sold

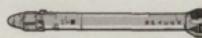


THE NEW
(PRIVATE)
FRONTIER

Liftoff

The private space race is on. Here's a look at the ventures that are changing the way we explore the galaxy

BY NOAH RAYMAN



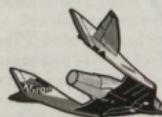
SpaceX

The company founded in 2002 by Elon Musk, the entrepreneur behind PayPal and electric-car maker Tesla Motors, is now vital to the future of the International Space Station (ISS). In 2014 SpaceX plans to launch four missions to resupply the ISS as part of a \$1.6 billion contract for 12 deliveries. Meanwhile, the company's Falcon Heavy, expected to be the world's most powerful rocket when it launches this year, will carry larger loads into space.



Sierra Nevada Corp.

Sierra Nevada Corp. hopes to create the first privately designed spacecraft to deliver astronauts (rather than cargo) to the ISS. With the Dream Chaser, which looks like a more refined version of the ships in the now defunct U.S. space-shuttle program, the company is competing for the chance to be NASA's taxi service, along with SpaceX, Boeing and others. The ship could take its first manned test flight in 2014.



Virgin Galactic

Founder Richard Branson says his SpaceShipTwo is on track to begin taking passengers into the edges of the atmosphere in 2014. Tickets aren't cheap—they're going for roughly \$250,000—but more than 600 people have already signed up to be among the first space tourists in history and the first to fly a private space airline. Up next? Space hotels and trips to Mars, Branson says.



Orbital Sciences Corp.

Relative old-timer Orbital Sciences Corp., which has sent commercial, research and defense satellites into space since 1982, successfully connected with the ISS in 2013, paving the company's way to be the only firm besides SpaceX contracted with NASA to keep the ISS equipped. The first resupply mission with its Antares rocket is scheduled for this month.



Up, up and away
A SpaceX rocket
lifts off from an
air base in
California on
Sept. 29



THE FLAT-PAYCHECK RECOVERY

The U.S. economy is finally growing. So far, low-wage jobs lead the way

BY RANA FOROOHAR

 IN EVERY ECONOMIC cycle, there's a turning point, and for the U.S., it looks as though that will come in 2014. For the past five years, we've struggled through crisis and recession and a wimpy 2% recovery. That was technically good news but didn't feel much like it, given that unemployment remained at record highs and wage growth was flat. Will that change this year? Yes—and no.

Unemployment figures are creeping down, reaching their lowest rates since 2009. Third-quarter 2013 GDP figures were revised up to a whopping 4.1%, which means job growth will likely continue. But the jobs being created aren't like those we've lost. While two-thirds of the jobs lost during the recession were middle-income jobs, about half of those created since have been in low-wage sectors like tourism, hospitality and retail sales. What's more, a greater proportion of them are temp positions than in recoveries past. The result is that although wage growth has begun to pick up a little bit, it's far below what most economists would expect at this stage of a recovery. "America's concern is no longer a jobless recovery but a high-wage-less recovery," says Lindsey Piegza, chief economist for brokerage Sterne Agee.

In an economy that's 70% based on consumer spending, that matters a great deal. If people don't get paid more, they

won't spend more, and that will hold back private-sector growth. Government shutdowns, partisan politics and a global slowdown haven't helped much either.

Low wages mean low inflation, which is something that the Federal Reserve will be watching carefully as it begins to "taper" back on its

48 MILLION
Number of people in the U.S. in low-wage jobs


43%
Share of new U.S. jobs since 2010 that are low-wage, paying \$16 or less per hour

1.1%
Increase in median U.S. household income from 2011 to 2012

SOURCES: POPULATION REFERENCE BUREAU; BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS; CENSUS BUREAU

2014:
BUSINESS

TIME FOR A NEW WALLET

Latvia will adopt the euro on Jan. 1, becoming the 18th country to switch to the E.U.'s common currency



TECH POPS

Cloud-storage startup Dropbox and payments venture Square will be two of the most watched likely initial public offerings of the year

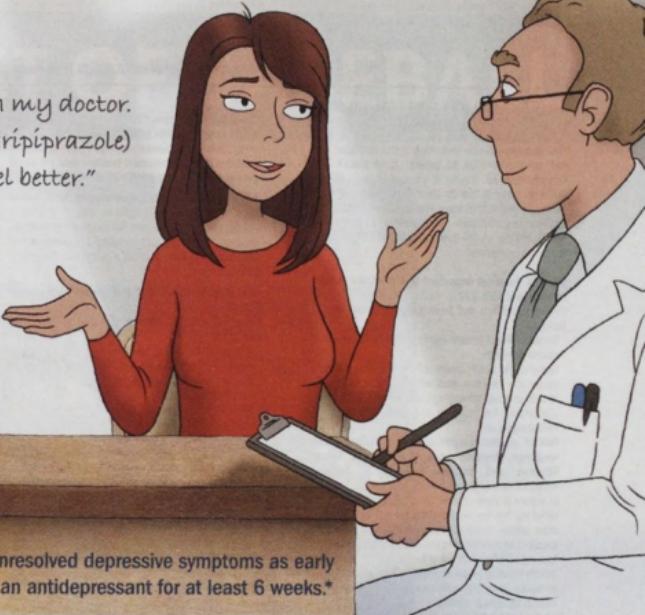
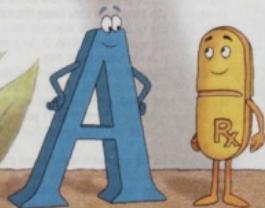
AFRICA RISING

Four of the world's six fastest-growing economies will be in sub-Saharan Africa, according to the IMF

RICHIE RICHES

North America will be overtaken by Asia as the continent with the most millionaires by the end of the year

"I'm glad I was honest with my doctor. Since adding ABILIFY® (aripiprazole) to my antidepressant, I feel better."



Adding ABILIFY may help with unresolved depressive symptoms as early as 1-2 weeks if you've been on an antidepressant for at least 6 weeks.*

ABILIFY is a prescription medicine used to treat depression in adults as an add-on treatment to an antidepressant when an antidepressant alone is not enough.

Important Safety Information

Elderly patients with dementia-related psychosis (e.g., an inability to perform daily activities due to increased memory loss) taking ABILIFY have an increased risk of death or stroke. ABILIFY is not approved for treating these patients.

Antidepressants can increase suicidal thoughts and behaviors in children, teens, and young adults. Serious mental illnesses are themselves associated with an increase in the risk of suicide. When taking ABILIFY, call your doctor right away if you have new or worsening depression symptoms, unusual changes in behavior, or thoughts of suicide. Patients and their caregivers should be especially observant within the first few months of treatment or after a change in dose. Approved only for adults 18 and over with depression.

- Call your doctor if you develop very high fever, rigid muscles, shaking, confusion, sweating, or increased heart rate and blood pressure, as these may be signs of a rare but potentially fatal condition called **neuroleptic malignant syndrome (NMS)**.
- If you have **diabetes** or have risk factors or symptoms of diabetes, your blood sugar should be monitored. High blood sugar has been reported with ABILIFY and medicines like it. In some cases, extreme high blood sugar can lead to coma or death.

- If you develop uncontrollable facial or body movements, call your doctor, as these may be signs of **tardive dyskinesia (TD)**. TD may become permanent and the risk of TD may increase with the length of treatment and the overall dose. While TD can develop after taking the medicine at low doses for short periods, this is much less common. There is no known treatment for TD, but it may go away partially or completely if the medicine is stopped.
- **Other risks** may include lightheadedness upon standing, decreases in white blood cells (which can be serious), seizures, trouble swallowing, or impairment in judgment or motor skills. Until you know how ABILIFY affects you, you should not drive or operate machinery.

The common side effects in adults in clinical trials (>10%) include nausea, vomiting, constipation, headache, dizziness, an inner sense of restlessness or need to move (akathisia), anxiety, and insomnia. Tell your doctor about all the medicines you're taking, since there are some risks for drug interactions. You should avoid alcohol while taking ABILIFY.

You are encouraged to report negative side effects of prescription drugs to the FDA. Visit www.fda.gov/medwatch or call 1-800-FDA-1088.

Please read the additional Important Information about ABILIFY on the adjacent page.

Ask your doctor about the option of adding ABILIFY.


ABILIFY
(aripiprazole)

2 mg, 5 mg Tablet

*Based on 6-week clinical studies comparing ABILIFY + antidepressant versus antidepressant alone.

Learn about a FREE trial offer at ABILIFYfreeOffer.com or 1-800-393-5553

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT ABILIFY (aripiprazole)

ABILIFY® (a BI-171) Rx ONLY (aripiprazole)

This summary of the Medication Guide contains risk and safety information for patients about ABILIFY. This summary does not include all information about ABILIFY and is not meant to take the place of discussions with your healthcare professional about your treatment. Please read this important information carefully before you start taking ABILIFY and discuss any questions about ABILIFY with your healthcare professional.

What is the most important information I should know about ABILIFY?

Serious side effects may happen when you take ABILIFY, including:

- Increased risk of death in elderly patients with dementia-related psychosis:

Medicines like ABILIFY can raise the risk of death in elderly people who have lost touch with reality (psychosis) due to confusion and memory loss (dementia). ABILIFY is not approved for the treatment of patients with dementia-related psychosis.

- Risk of suicidal thoughts or actions: Antidepressant medicines, depression and other serious mental illnesses, and suicidal thoughts or actions:

Antidepressant medicines may increase suicidal thoughts or actions in some children, teenagers, and young adults within the first few months of treatment. Depression and other serious mental illnesses are the most important causes of suicidal thoughts and actions. Some people may have a particularly high risk of having suicidal thoughts or actions including people who have (or have a family history of) bipolar illness (also called manic-depressive illness) or suicidal thoughts or actions.

How can I watch for and try to prevent suicidal thoughts and actions in myself or a family member?

- Pay close attention to any changes, especially sudden changes, in mood, behaviors, thoughts, or feelings. This is very important when an antidepressant medicine is started or when the dose is changed.
- Call the healthcare provider right away to report new or sudden change in mood, behavior, thoughts, or feelings.
- Keep all follow-up visits with the healthcare provider as scheduled. Call the healthcare provider between visits as needed, especially if you have concerns about symptoms.

Call a healthcare provider right away if you or your family member has any of the following symptoms, especially if they are new, worse, or worry you:

- thoughts about suicide or dying, attempts to commit suicide, new or worse depression, new or worse anxiety, feeling very agitated or restless, panic attacks, trouble sleeping (insomnia), new or worse irritability, acting aggressive, being angry, or violent, acting on dangerous impulses, an extreme increase in activity and talking (mania), other unusual changes in behavior or mood.

What else do I need to know about antidepressant medicines?

- Never stop an antidepressant medicine without first talking to a healthcare provider. Stopping an antidepressant medicine suddenly can cause other symptoms.

- Antidepressants are medicines used to treat depression and other illnesses. It is important to discuss all the risks of treating depression and also the risks of not treating it. Patients and their families or other caregivers should discuss all treatment choices with the healthcare provider, not just the use of antidepressants.

- Antidepressant medicines have other side effects. Talk to the healthcare provider about the side effects of the medicine prescribed for you or your family member.

- Antidepressant medicines can interact with other medicines. Know all of the medicines that you or your family member takes. Keep a list of all medicines to show the healthcare provider. Do not start new medicines without first checking with your healthcare provider.

- Not all antidepressant medicines prescribed for children are FDA approved for use in children. Talk to your child's healthcare provider for more information.

What is ABILIFY (aripiprazole)?

ABILIFY is a prescription medicine used to treat:

- major depressive disorder in adults, as an add-on treatment to an antidepressant medicine when you do not get better with an antidepressant alone.

The symptoms of major depressive disorder (MDD) include feeling of sadness and emptiness, loss of interest in activities that you once enjoyed and loss of energy, problems focusing and making decisions, feeling of worthlessness or guilt, changes in sleep or eating patterns, and thoughts of death or suicide.

What should I tell my healthcare provider before taking ABILIFY?

Before taking ABILIFY, tell your healthcare provider if you have or had:

- diabetes or high blood sugar in you or your family; your healthcare provider should check your blood sugar before you start ABILIFY and also during therapy.
- seizures (convulsions).
- low or high blood pressure.
- heart problems or stroke.
- pregnancy or plans to become pregnant.
- breast-feeding or plans to breast-feed. ABILIFY can pass into your breast milk and may harm your baby. Talk to your healthcare provider about the best way to feed your baby if you receive ABILIFY.
- low white blood cell count.
- phenylketonuria. ABILIFY DISCMELT Orally Disintegrating Tablets contain phenylalanine.
- any other medical condition.

Tell your healthcare provider about all the medicines that you take or recently have taken, including prescription medicines, non-prescription medicines, herbal supplements, and vitamins.

ABILIFY and other medicines may affect each other causing possible serious side effects. ABILIFY may affect the way other medicines work, and other medicines may affect how ABILIFY works.

Your healthcare provider can tell you if it is safe to take ABILIFY with your other medicines. Do not start or stop any medicines while taking ABILIFY without talking to your healthcare provider first. Know the medicines you take. Keep a list of your medicines to show your healthcare provider and pharmacist when you get a new medicine.

How should I take ABILIFY?

- Take ABILIFY exactly as your healthcare provider tells you to take it. Do not change the dose or stop taking ABILIFY yourself.

- ABILIFY can be taken with or without food.

- ABILIFY tablets should be swallowed whole.

- If you miss a dose of ABILIFY, take the missed dose as soon as you remember. If it is almost time for the next dose, just skip the missed dose and take your next dose at the regular time. Do not take two doses of ABILIFY at the same time.

- If you take too much ABILIFY, call your healthcare provider or poison control center at 1-800-222-1222 right away, or go to the nearest hospital emergency room.

What should I avoid while taking ABILIFY?

- Do not drive, operate heavy machinery, or do other dangerous activities until you know how ABILIFY affects you. ABILIFY may make you drowsy.

- Do not drink alcohol while taking ABILIFY.

- Avoid getting over-heated or dehydrated.

- Do not over-exercise.

- In hot weather, stay inside in a cool place if possible.

- Stay out of the sun. Do not wear too much or heavy clothing.

- Drink plenty of water.

What are the possible side effects of ABILIFY?

Serious side effects have been reported with ABILIFY including:

- Neuroleptic malignant syndrome (NMS):** Tell your healthcare provider right away if you have some or all of the following symptoms: high fever, stiff muscles, confusion, sweating, changes in pulse, heart rate, and blood pressure.

These may be symptoms of a rare and serious condition that can lead to death. Call your healthcare provider right away if you have any of these symptoms.

- High blood sugar (hyperglycemia):** Increases in blood sugar can happen in some people who take ABILIFY (aripiprazole). Extremely high blood sugar can lead to coma or death. If you have diabetes or risk factors for diabetes (such as being overweight or a family history of diabetes), your healthcare provider should check your blood sugar before you start ABILIFY and during therapy. Call your healthcare provider if you have any of these symptoms of high blood sugar while taking ABILIFY:

- feel very thirsty, need to urinate more than usual, feel very hungry, feel weak or tired, feel sick to your stomach, feel confused, or your breath smells fruity.

- Increase in weight:** Weight gain has been reported in patients taking medicines like ABILIFY, so you and your healthcare provider should check your weight regularly. For children and adolescent patients (6 to 17 years of age) weight gain should be compared against that expected with normal growth.

- Difficulty swallowing:** may lead to aspiration or choking.

- Tardive dyskinesia:** Call your healthcare provider about any movements you cannot control in your face, tongue, or other body parts. These may be signs of a serious condition. Tardive dyskinesia may not go away, even if you stop taking ABILIFY. Tardive dyskinesia may also start after you stop taking ABILIFY.

- Orthostatic hypotension (decreased blood pressure):** lightheadedness or fainting when rising too quickly from a sitting or lying position.

- Low white blood cell count**

- Seizures (convulsions)**

Common side effects with ABILIFY in adults include nausea, inner sense of restlessness/need to move (akathisia), vomiting, anxiety, constipation, insomnia, headache, restlessness, dizziness.

These are not all the possible side effects of ABILIFY. For more information, ask your healthcare provider or pharmacist.

Call your doctor for medical advice about side effects. You may report side effects to FDA at 1-800-FDA-1088.

General information about ABILIFY

- Store ABILIFY at room temperature, between 59°F to 86°F. Opened bottles of ABILIFY Oral Solution can be used for up to 6 months after opening, but not beyond the expiration date on the bottle. Keep ABILIFY and all medicines out of the reach of children.

- Medicines are sometimes prescribed for purposes other than those listed in a Medication Guide. Do not use ABILIFY for a condition for which it was not prescribed. Do not give ABILIFY to other people, even if they have the same condition. It may harm them.

- This summary contains the most important information about ABILIFY. If you would like more information, talk with your healthcare provider. For more information about ABILIFY visit www.abilify.com.

Tablets manufactured by Otsuka Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd, Tokyo, 101-8535 Japan or Bristol-Myers Squibb Company, Princeton, NJ 08543 USA

Orally Disintegrating Tablets, Oral Solution, and Injection manufactured by Bristol-Myers Squibb Company, Princeton, NJ 08543 USA

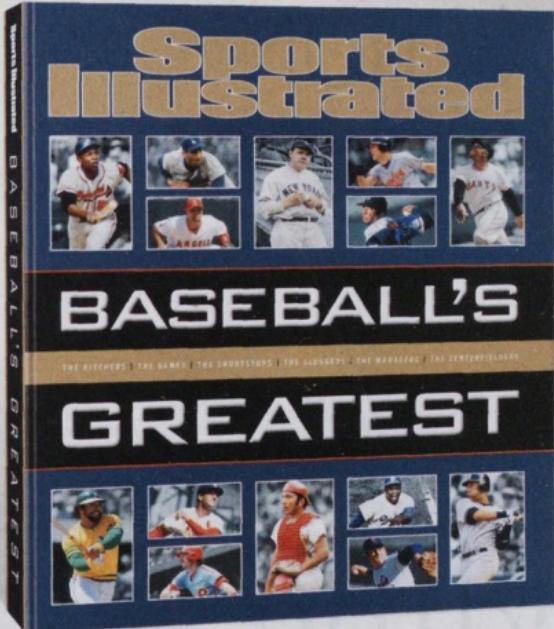
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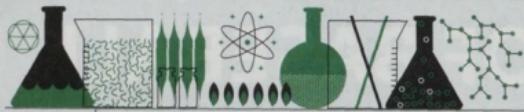
THE BEST OF BASEBALL



Sports Illustrated ranks the Top 10 of everything
Major League Baseball since the first pitch was thrown



AVAILABLE WHEREVER BOOKS ARE SOLD OR VISIT SI.COM/BASEBALLSGREATEST



2014
USER'S GUIDE

03

INNOVATION

BIG DATA
WILL LET
US EXPLORE
DISTANT
PLANETS

Finding A Second Earth

Somewhere out there are worlds that can support life. Lisa Kaltenegger has a way to find them

BY JEFFREY KLUGER



THE EXISTENCE OF LIFE IS A CRAPSHOOT. YOU need a nice, solid hunk of planet you can plant your feet on. You need lots of water and other friendly chemistry, some of it forming a quilt of atmosphere to keep out the cold. And you need to be just the right distance from just the right star—not too close, not too far; not too hot, not too cold. A terrarium like that incubating for, say, a billion years, might have a fair chance of cooking up something living. Those just-right conditions don't occur often, which explains why it's been so hard to find life on the tiny handful of worlds we have even a remote chance of visiting: the moons and planets in our solar system. For a long time, scientists didn't know much about planets elsewhere, so the rest of the cosmos looked like a biological washout.

That has changed. In the past 15 years or so, astronomers have discovered more than 4,200 potential exoplanets—planets orbiting distant stars—and confirmed the existence of more than 1,050 of them. In a galaxy with 300 billion stars, there are surely untold billions of other planets out there. Is anyone home on any of them?

Few astronomers are approaching that question as creatively as Lisa Kaltenegger, 36, an exoplanet investigator who is a lecturer at Harvard University and leader of a research group at the Max Planck Institute for Astronomy, in Heidelberg, Germany. The focus of her work is not discovering exoplanets, most of which have been detected by the Kepler space telescope. Rather, she and her team are modeling them—hoovering up massive amounts of data from Kepler, the Hubble Space Telescope and various ground telescopes and processing it through computer models to determine which worlds could harbor life. These days, so-called Big Data is inescapable, from algorithms that predict what you'll buy to government surveillance. Now it seems Big Data may also be the key to finding extraterrestrial life.

Kaltenegger's model is a complex one, factoring in



CONT'D.

a planet's size, mass, composition and orbit—whether it is in the habitable zone around its star, where temperatures would remain hospitable and water would remain liquid. Just as important are the size, nature and temperature of the star, since ones like our sun have a very different profile from, for example, a red giant's or a white dwarf's. Kaltenegger even includes a dash of the fantastical. "What if you have more than one host star? What if you see Tatooine?" she asks, referring to the childhood home of *Star Wars'* Luke Skywalker.

All that is impressive but not groundbreaking. Where Kaltenegger shakes things up is in her use of data from the only planet in the universe that, by definition, cannot wear the *exo* prefix: Earth. Her models include data about Earth's meteorology, geology and volcanology, plus one other important feature: its history.

Our planet, seen by extraterrestrials, would have looked very different depending on the point at which it was being observed. Take a look at us 3.9 billion years ago, and we would have had a brown, globe-girdling ocean and an atmosphere made mostly of hydrogen sulfide, carbon dioxide and nitrogen. Not exactly the rain forest. Check in 2.4 billion years ago, and Earth's atmosphere was mostly nitrogen, carbon dioxide and methane; blue-green algae were blooming in the seas. Not long after that, photosynthesis began flooding the atmosphere with oxygen, leading to an explosion of modern forms of life.

Every bit of this could have been observed by far-away civilizations studying Earth with a technique known as spectral analysis. Since light coming from a planet breaks down in different wavelengths depending on its chemical composition, all you need to know is which elements are represented by which spectra and you can figure out what's going on in the atmosphere. We could make the same observations about other worlds. "We've determined how this spectral fingerprint looks for a young and an older Earth," Kaltenegger says. "We use that as an alien ID chart for other planets."

Kaltenegger is actually ahead of the curve this year. Telescopes can't yet resolve exoplanets visually; their existence and nature are inferred mostly by how they cause their parent stars to wobble and by the amount of starlight they block as they pass in front of them. In 2017, though, NASA will launch the Transiting Exoplanet Survey Satellite (for which Kaltenegger is a mission scientist), specifically looking for exoplanet atmospheres. Next is NASA's James Webb Space Telescope and then the European Extremely Large Telescope in the Chilean desert.

In the meantime, Kaltenegger is not waiting. In 2014 she and her team will specifically model 100 alien worlds potentially harboring different kinds of life forms to determine what they would look like from Earth. They will also model potentially habitable moons orbiting gas-giant planets. "With billions of rocky worlds," she says, "life would have to be extremely picky not to be able to evolve out there, wouldn't you say?" ■



El Niño Is on Its Way

When the Pacific Ocean warms, the weather will get...weird

BY BRYAN WALSH

2014 COULD
BE THE
HOTTEST
YEAR ON
RECORD

For many Americans, 2013 ended with an unusually bitter cold snap. Late November and December saw early snow and bone-chilling temperatures in much of the country, part of a year when—for the first time in two decades—record-cold days will likely turn out to have outnumbered record-warm ones. But the U.S. was the exception: November was the warmest ever globally, and the provisional data indicates that 2013 is likely to have been the fourth-hottest year on record.

Enjoy the snow now, because chances are good that 2014 will be even

hotter—perhaps the hottest year since records have been kept. That's because, scientists are predicting, 2014 will be an El Niño year.

El Niño, Spanish for “the boy,” occurs when surface ocean waters in the southern Pacific become abnormally warm. So large is the Pacific—covering 30% of the planet's surface—that the additional energy generated by its warming is enough to

tip off an array of weather changes around the world. El Niños are associated with abnormally dry conditions in Southeast Asia and Australia and a weakening of the Indian monsoon. They can lead to extreme rain in parts of North and South America, even as southern Africa experiences drought. Marine life may be affected too: El Niños can reduce the upwelling of the cold, nutrient-rich water that supports large fish populations, and the unusually warm ocean temperatures can destroy coral.

It's not just the weather that gets worse. The strong

1997–98 El Niño cost the U.S. an estimated \$25 billion, and studies have linked the phenomenon to outbreaks of tropical diseases and higher rates of civil war. There's even research indicating that a powerful El Niño from 1789 to 1793 devastated crop yields in Europe, which in turn helped spark the French Revolution.

Chances are an El Niño in 2014 won't lead to

guillotinings in the streets of Paris, but it would cause hotter weather globally. The three warmest years on record, 1998, 2005 and 2010, were all El Niño years. In fact, 2013 was unusual because it was so hot despite the fact that there was no El Niño—a sign of just how much global warming has increased. Should the southern Pacific heat up enough for climatologists to declare an El Niño in effect—and that requires three months of ocean temperatures that are at least 0.9°F higher than average—expect 2014 to be a record breaker on many fronts.

2014:
SCIENCE

CALL ME LYN
If I'm a girl,
my name is likely
to end in -lyn,
as in Marilyn or
Madilyn

11 BILLION

During my lifetime,
I'll share the planet
with 3 billion more
people who haven't
been born yet

172 MILLION

That's how many
people I will be
competing with for
a job when I'm in
my 20s



1 TO 2 CHILDREN
I'll have few
siblings,
since families will
remain small

69 YEARS

I'll probably
live close to seven
decades
on average

**WHO
I'LL BE**
What lies ahead for
children born this year
BY ALICE PARK

Meet the kids of 2014. They'll likely be the most technologically dependent generation ever. That's no surprise, but instead of relying on digital devices mostly to communicate, they'll increasingly use them to learn. Children born this year are likely to be among the heaviest in recorded history—a troubling sign that may actually keep them from outliving their parents. And by the time they're adults, they will find themselves living in a society with the largest number of elderly ever; about 20% of the population will be over age 65 by then, compared with 13.7% today.

SOURCES: MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW, NOVEMBER 2010; THE FUTURIST, SEPTEMBER-OCTOBER 2012; WORLD POPULATION PROSPECTS: THE 2012 REVISION (U.N., 2013); CDC/NCHS NATIONAL VITAL STATISTICS SYSTEM; BABYNAMESLOG.COM; DISNEYBABY.COM

RED ROCKS
In September,
NASA's
unmanned Maven
spacecraft will
arrive at Mars
after a 10-month
journey.

DRIVE SLOW

The U.S.'s
55 m.p.h.
(89 km/h) speed
limit—aimed at
curbing fuel
consumption—
will turn 40
years old.

UPWARD BOUND

1 World Trade
Center will be
completed, 13
years after 9/11.
At 1,776 ft.
(541 m), it is the
tallest building in
the U.S.



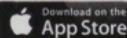
WALK ABOUT
Rewalk, a bionic
suit to restore
mobility to
paraplegics, is
expected to be
approved for use
by the FDA.

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THE WALL STREET JOURNAL.



New Cures For Old Ailments

Some of our most common chronic illnesses will get fresh therapies

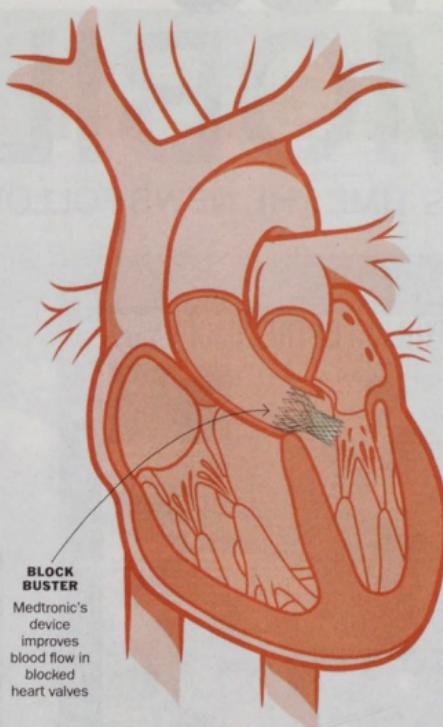
BY ALICE PARK

THE ERA OF BLOCKBUSTER drugs may be fading, but that doesn't mean medical innovation is dead. Here are treatments coming this year:

► **A valve that can fix your heart** From Medtronic, this device replaces failing valves that could block blood flow in heart vessels, which would otherwise be fatal in half of patients with the condition. The CoreValve system has been tested in 50,000 patients outside the U.S.

► **Pills that stop Hep C** The first oral treatments for a viral infection that causes inflammation of the liver in 3.2 million Americans, simeprevir and sofosbuvir were approved by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration in October. The drugs, taken in combination with an existing therapy such as interferon or ribavirin, shorten treatment from one year to 12 weeks and can cure up to 80% of cases.

► **A vaccine for malaria** The European Medicines Agency and the FDA are reviewing data on Mosquirix, a vaccine



from GlaxoSmithKline (GSK) that is the first against a parasite and the first to protect against malaria, which affects 219 million people worldwide. The shot can lower risk of the deadly disease by 46% among children where the parasite is endemic.

► **A simpler diabetes treatment** Daily pills may become a thing of the past for Type 2 diabetics if GSK's albiglutide is approved. The once-a-week medication hampers the glu-

cagon receptor and lowers glucose production by the liver. Similar drugs out now need to be taken up to twice a day.

► **A better breast-cancer drug** Herceptin and Tykerb already tackle the 30% of breast cancers that contain HER2 proteins, but many tumors become resistant to the drugs. Pfizer's forthcoming daclizumab targets multiple forms of HER2, which could make resistance less likely.

2014:
SCIENCE

DRONING ON
For the first time, Air Force stealth drones will be able to spend up to 24 hours behind enemy lines without being detected

END OF THE LINE
Giant Eli Lilly will lose patent protection for its antidepressant Cymbalta; ditto for AstraZeneca and its Nexium heartburn medication

EARLY WARNING
NeuroQuest's blood test to detect Alzheimer's will undergo clinical testing at the Harvard Clinical Research Institute



AUTOPilot
In September, NASA will conduct an unmanned test flight of Orion, a craft designed to take humanity into deep space



IT'S NOT THAT WE DON'T APPRECIATE
THE IDEA OF "LESS IS MORE."

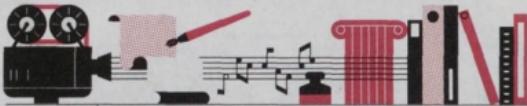
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2014:
USER'S GUIDE

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CULTURE

We'll Do It Late

MEYERS' LATE
NIGHT WILL
BE MORE
TOPICAL THAN
FALLON'S

Seth Meyers looks
to make TV's witching
hour his own

BY JAMES PONIEWOZIK



SETH MEYERS' NEW OFFICE AT 30 ROCKEFELLER Plaza is a blank. Bare walls, a few boxes, a fresh legal pad on the otherwise empty desktop. There's one lonely picture tacked on his desk, of Meyers with the Count from *Sesame Street*.

You'll have to excuse the future *Late Night* host for not decorating: he still has another NBC office upstairs, at *Saturday Night Live*, where he's been since 2001. (Meyers' last *SNL* episode won't be before the beginning of February, he guesses.) So he commutes, by elevator. This December morning, he's going to take comedy pitches from his still incomplete *Late Night* writing staff. "Then I'll go upstairs and start writing on something," he says. "Then I'll pop down here and look at the next pass of those bits. Then I'll sleep the night sleeping upstairs. Then I'll wake up and come down here. It's like having two families. I feel like Ray Liotta at the end of *Goodfella*, with the helicopter following me."

For now, though, much of Meyers' *Late Night* job is waiting for Feb. 24, after Jimmy Fallon moves from *Late Night* to *Tonight*, when Meyers takes over the 12:35 a.m. E.T. show. Waiting for his new studio to get built. And waiting, in a way, to figure out who he is—at least as a host. When you make a drama or a sitcom, you decide what it will be, then hope it gets on the air. In late night, you get the show, then figure out what it will be like. Which depends largely on what you are like.

So who's Seth Meyers? Says Amy Poehler, who worked with him when he was *SNL*'s head writer and plans to appear on his first show: "He enjoys bringing the best out of people. Maybe it's his improv training, but he really knows how to make other people look good." He's regularly described as a comedy writer's writer. "The defining thing with him is his intelligence and curiosity," says Lorne Michaels, the *SNL* impresario who brought Fallon to *Late Night* then tapped Meyers to replace him. "He can construct a joke in



CONT'D.

conversation," says his producer, Mike Shoemaker. "As he's talking, he writes."

He's also not entirely unlike the guy he's replacing. As Jay Leno leaves *Tonight* (again), to be replaced by the younger host of *Late Night* (again), both shows will be hosted by white guys, former *Weekend Update* anchors within a few months of 40 years old, broadcasting from Manhattan. (Fallon is moving *Tonight* from Los Angeles for the first time in half a century.) Meyers' studio will literally sit on top of the new *Tonight* digs.

"On paper, Seth and Jimmy look the same, but they're so completely different," says Shoemaker, a longtime *SNL* producer who also helped launch Fallon's show. Fallon has an eager enthusiast's persona, so he put on an upbeat *Late Night* that broke from the David Letterman-Conan O'Brien ironist tradition. A music buff, he hired the Roots as a house band and did inspired musical comedy like "History of Rap" with Justin Timberlake.

Don't expect Meyers to sing. Like a groom planning a wedding, he doesn't yet even know if he'll have a DJ or a band. His interests are politics, sports, current events. He wrote much of Tina Fey's blistering Sarah Palin material in 2008, *SNL*'s high-water mark of cultural pull in the past decade. He's a cerebral and incisive stand-up who can cut sharp with a nice guy's smile. At the 2011 White House Correspondents' Dinner, he roasted Donald Trump while the mogul fumed, stone-faced. "Donald Trump said recently he has a great relationship with the blacks," Meyers said, "though unless the Blacks are a family of white people, I bet he's mistaken."

Since *Late Night* will be in the same city as the higher-profile *Tonight*, Shoemaker and Meyers talk about making a virtue of being lower on the booking chain, getting more authors, politicians and explainers. And building off Meyers' *SNL* work, expect more sketches with staffers playing recurring characters. On *SNL*, Meyers killed as the straight man. His impromptu wedding to Bill Hader's departing "city correspondent" Stefon was one of the funniest bits *SNL* has done in recent years. "People will say to me, 'You were so good with Stefon, I can't wait to see you do interviews!'" Meyers says. "I have to remind them, You know those were scripted."

What Meyers won't do is reinvent the format. There will be a monologue, a desk, celebrities—all while the competition has become more numerous and varied. But there are worse things in a host than a level of familiarity. "These kinds of jobs are the definition of overexposed," Michaels says. "It needs to be somebody you want to spend a lot of time with."

The fact that Michaels runs essentially all of NBC's late night—*SNL*, Fallon and now Meyers—should buy some network patience. "I like that everyone before me has established this as a place to try things out," Meyers says. "It's 12:35 at night. You can do crazy stuff." As with Letterman, O'Brien and Fallon, the work of figuring out who Seth Meyers is will have to take place partly before our eyes. You can plan all you want, but only time can fill in the blank.

LATE-NIGHT LEADERS



JIMMY FALLON

His *Tonight Show* debuts Feb. 17 on NBC after the Olympics



JIMMY KIMMEL

The other 11:35 Jimmy is master of social-media shtick on ABC's *Live*



CONAN O'BRIEN

About three years after going cable, he's going strong at 11 on TBS



DAVID LETTERMAN

In 2013, he celebrated 20 years at 11:35 on CBS's *Late Show*



JON STEWART AND STEPHEN COLBERT

The Comedy Central duo offer a newsier late-night option from 11 to 12



CHELSEA HANDLER

Chelsea Lately, at 11 on E!, features a roundtable format

START



JAN. 7

In his first novel, *Radiance of Tomorrow*, Ishmael Beah imagines what came after the Sierra Leone war that was the topic of his 2007 memoir.



JAN. 12

Matthew McConaughey and Woody Harrelson star in *True Detective*, HBO's new series about a pair of investigators who are drawn back into a case they'd thought was closed.



JAN. 14

Bruce Springsteen returns with his 18th studio album, *High Hopes*, which offers new takes on old favorites as well as previously unreleased songs.

JAN. 14

American master E.L. Doctorow's new novel, *Andrew's Brain*, takes on the struggle between fate and free will.



MARCH 7

The Whitney Biennial, grande dame of contemporary-art fests, gets one last go at the old Whitney Museum building in New York City before a 2015 move.



FEB. 20

A musical adaptation of *The Bridges of Madison County* opens on Broadway. (Previews start Jan. 17, in time for Valentine's Day.)



FEBRUARY

It's been years since Beck released an album of new material, but the "Loser" singer is back with *Back to the Black Phase* (exact release date TBA).

FEB. 4

B.J. Novak is known for his on-camera work on *The Office*, but he's also a writer. *One More Thing* is his first collection of short stories.





CULTURE CALENDAR

Pencil them in: the movies, books and shows you won't want to miss

BY LILY ROTHMAN



MARCH 7

Filmmaker Wes Anderson's signature aesthetic goes abroad in *The Grand Budapest Hotel*, starring Ralph Fiennes as a concierge.



MARCH 14

A crowdfunding drive last spring helped turn the cult TV fave *Veronica Mars* into a movie; now fans will see how their efforts paid off.



MARCH 31

For nine seasons, the sitcom *How I Met Your Mother* has teased the main characters' meeting. If there's no payout by the time the series finale airs on CBS, fans will flip out.

APRIL 22

Speaking of *HIMYM*'s Neil Patrick Harris: he's on Broadway in *Hedwig and the Angry Inch*.



APRIL 17

Henri Matisse's "cutouts"—made when, late in life, he was unable to paint—take center stage at the Tate Modern in London.



APRIL 10

Woody Allen's musical adaptation of *Bullets Over Broadway* opens, starring Zach Braff as a wannabe playwright.



APRIL 4

Spring's arrival is heralded by several cinematic superhero sequels, beginning with *Captain America: The Winter Soldier*. The costume's continue with *The Amazing Spider-Man 2* on May 2 and *X-Men: Days of Future Past* on May 23. Bam! Pow!

MAY 6
Foodies know **Ruth Reichl** as a food critic. Her first novel, *Delicious*, takes a chow-centric story and adds a dash of history for spice.



JUNE 6

The Fault In Our Stars, with Shailene Woodley; a film based on a hit YA novel that's neither paranormal nor postapocalyptic.

JUNE 27

The Whitney Museum gives **Jeff Koons** his first ever major New York City museum show.

SUMMER

Unfounded rumors too major to ignore: albums from **Adele** and **Kanye West**, the latter of which some hope to be

the **Jay Z** collaboration *Watch the Throne* 2.



OCT. 3

Book-club champ **Gone Girl**, the hit novel about a woman's disappearance, arrives on the big screen with **Ben Affleck**.



NOV. 7

Watch out for worms from *Inception* filmmaker Christopher Nolan goes to outer space with *Interstellar*.



NOV. 21

Jennifer Lawrence is back as bow-slinging heroine (and box-office champ) Katniss in *The Hunger Games: Mockingjay, Part 1*, the penultimate trip to Panem.

FALL

Taylor Swift hasn't announced a release date for her next album, but her hints imply that fans should keep an eye out in autumn.



SUMMER

Summer TV belongs to big-name directors: CBS has Halle Berry in *Extant*, with Steven Spielberg as an exec producer, and FX has Guillermo del Toro's *The Strain*.

DEC. 17

Every journey must come to an end, as Peter Jackson's latest Tolkien trilogy will in *The Hobbit: There and Back Again*.



KOHLRABI
IS A GOOD
SOURCE OF
VITAMIN C



2014:
MILESTONES

ALL MY LOVING

February will mark the 50th anniversary of the Beatles' appearance on *The Ed Sullivan Show* in 1964—one of the biggest moments in TV and music history.



THE VIEW

In June 1889—125 years ago—Vincent van Gogh began work on what became his most iconic painting, *Starry Night*.

OUT WITH THE KALE

In with the kohlrabi, which is becoming popular with U.S. chefs

BY ALEXANDRA SIFFERLIN

IT LOOKS MORE LIKE A dinosaur than a vegetable. But kohlrabi—hiding inside jagged, armored skin—is likely to be this year's trendiest new food.

Kohlrabi (pronounced coal-raw-bee) is a pale green or purple bulb that sprouts multiple stalks of dark green leaves; both bulb and leaves are edible. The bulb is crunchy and slightly sweet, with the tang of a radish.

Though little known in the U.S., this veggie is popular around the world. In Nepal, Tibet, northern India and

China, kohlrabi is often pickled with a mixture of spices and oils and enjoyed in large quantities with bread and yogurt. In countries closer to the equator, it is grated into pancakes, flat breads and fritters.

Though Europeans have been eating kohlrabi for centuries, the vegetable was mostly bypassed in North America, where its cousins broccoli and cauliflower came to dominate instead. But farmers' market regulars are quickly becoming familiar with this vegetable, which is low in calories, at just

36 per cup, and high in fiber and potassium.

Now American chefs are learning to look past its brutish exterior. Jenn Louis of Lincoln Restaurant in Portland, Ore., says the bulb "reminds me of cabbage and jicama." She says cooks should not overlook kohlrabi leaves, which are "wonderful and rich in iron." Chef Kuniko Yagi of Hinoki & the Bird in Los Angeles says the stems of young kohlrabi can be quite tender, and even the rind, if prepared correctly, can be turned into a delicacy.

DARK KNIGHT

DC Comics' Batman, the caped crusader, will turn 75 in May.

STAR POWER

People magazine, first published in March 1974, will turn 40.

over the **EDGE** for



Special Olympics
Georgia



On Friday, April 25, 2014 and Saturday, April 26, 2014 "edgers" who are brave enough to each raise \$1,000 for Special Olympics Georgia will rappel off Buckhead Tower (adjacent to Lenox Square Mall), a 20 store building, in Atlanta, GA. All the money raised will go to support the year-round training of the 25,878 athletes of Special Olympics Georgia.

You can also experience the challenge, the bravery and the exhilaration of participating in an event that takes you out of your comfort zone and ultimately changes your life forever - the same thing our Special Olympics athletes experience every day.

Are you interested in being an edger, having your company sponsor the event, or donating to the event? Go to www.SpecialOlympicsGA.org/2014OTE for more information.

Questions - Contact Autumn Unrein by email: Autumn.Unrein@SpecialOlympicsGA.org or call: (770) 414-9390 x118

SPORTS
SCOTLAND

Can't make it to the Olympics or the World Cup? Scotland, which is celebrating its Year of Homecoming, will host the Commonwealth Games and the Ryder Cup.

**WILDERNESS**
ICELAND

NASA believes that the northern lights are at the peak of their 11-year cycle. In other words, there are a few months left to catch the earth's greatest light show.

**CULTURE**
RIGA, LATVIA

The city will become the 2014 European Capital of Culture. Events include performances for Wagner's bicentenary, World War I-based exhibitions and the World Choir Games.

**ARCHITECTURE**
LOS ANGELES

The honeycomb-shaped Broad Museum, designed by Diller Scofidio + Renfro, will house 50,000 sq. ft. (4,650 sq m) of galleries and 2,000 pieces of art. Admission will be free.

**ART**
PARIS

After years of renovations, the Picasso Museum is reopening. Also set to debut: a 1.5-mile (2.4 km) car-free zone between the Pont de l'Alma and the Musée d'Orsay.



THE PLACES YOU'LL GO

The sights of 2014, from Picasso's Paris comeback to the aurora borealis in full bloom

BY LAURA STAMPLER

Fear Index

Asteroids, no.
Sharks, yes?

BY ERIC DODDS

MILD ANXIETY**ASTEROID COLLISION**

It's impossible to say with certainty, but experts believe that the odds of a serious strike in the coming year are very, very low.

GLOBAL WINE SHORTAGE

The drought reported in December proved more bark than bite—production levels were low in 2012 but bounced back in 2013.

U.S. GOVERNMENT SHUTDOWN

The recent budget deal practically assures that there won't be a shutdown, but if there's a debt-ceiling catastrophe, all bets are off.

WINTER-IMMUNE COCKROACHES

An Asian species discovered in New York City made headlines. Luckily, its impact will be dulled by the roaches' inability to breed with their American cousins.

FULL FRONTAL FROM MILEY

She came close in the video for her hit single "Wrecking Ball." What 2014 will bring is anyone's guess.

THE HEAT THREE-PEAT

The NBA's top teams are undeniably talented, but Derrick Rose's season-ending injury cleared a path for LeBron and company.

IT'S A WONDERFUL LIFE SEQUEL

Paramount, which owns the rights to the original film, says it will fight any follow-up. Sequel producers are pressing forward anyway.

SHARK ATTACK

There were just 55 confirmed incidents in 2013, down from 81 in 2012, but attacks have been growing more frequent for decades.

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2014:
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SPORTS

Born To Fly

Meet Sarah Hendrickson, the 19-year-old who's about to shatter the Winter Olympics' coldest glass ceiling

BY SEAN GREGORY

SKI JUMPING
WILL BE THE
EVENT TO
CATCH IN SOCHI



SARAH HENDRICKSON, THE REIGNING SKI-jumping world champion, has heard all the feeble excuses. She and her teammates learned to laugh at the most twisted and implausible ones. What else could they do? Starting in 1998, female ski jumpers petitioned for Olympic inclusion. Again and again, they were turned down. There just aren't enough women competing, went one trope. It is traditionally a men's sport, went another. A decade ago, the president of skiing's global governing body told an interviewer that women shouldn't jump because it seemed "not to be appropriate for ladies from a medical point of view." Says Hendrickson, 19: "I've heard things about how the sport would make our ovaries fall out. We would joke like, if someone jumped far, 'Oh, you can't have babies.'"

In a milestone for Olympic gender equity, women's ski jumping will finally make its debut during the Sochi Games, which begin Feb. 6. Over the past dozen years, combat sports like women's wrestling and boxing have been added to the Olympic program, but ski jumping—a graceful event in which competitors take almost serene flight—couldn't break the glass ceiling. (Nordic combined, a Winter Olympic sport that mixes cross-country skiing and ski jumping, remains all-male.)

Hendrickson's older American teammates Lindsey Van, 29, and Jessica Jerome, 26, helped lead a protracted battle for inclusion. They even joined a gender-discrimination lawsuit in Canada before the 2010 Vancouver Games. That suit failed, but in 2011 the International Olympic Committee finally relented and gave women's ski jumping the go-ahead. "It would have been easy to just walk away," says Hendrickson. "They stayed strong and paved the way for me."

And Hendrickson took full advantage, winning the world title last February with a 106-m jump. Ski jumpers descend an inrun in a crouched position at



CONT'D.

speeds exceeding 60 m.p.h. (95 km/h). Just before take-off, they explode, leaning forward while keeping their skis in a V position a little more than shoulder-width apart during flight. Hendrickson is known as an efficient jumper. She wastes little motion.

Hendrickson's Olympic dreams were jeopardized by a crash during a training run in August, in which she tore the anterior cruciate ligament, medial collateral ligament and meniscus in her right knee. "I cried for like five days straight," she says. "It was just the fear of everything, to Sochi not happening, to my future, to financial things, all that was just coming down on me." In conversation, Hendrickson's soft voice and polite smile can hardly mask the intensity in her eyes. She has poured herself into her rehab and has nearly returned to her pre-injury strength levels. She's on schedule to jump again in mid-January, and she knows she has to quickly regain her form to be a medalist in Sochi.

Hendrickson grew up in Park City, Utah, and started jumping at around the time of the 2002 Salt Lake City Olympics, when she was 7. "Watching, I saw that the ultimate goal was flying a football field in the air," she says. "That was pretty cool." Her older brother Nick also jumped. "She was kind of calculated," he says. "When you see a calculated little kid, they land everything."

She took her first leap off the Olympic large hill when she was 12. "There were some tourists at the Utah Olympic Park, and you'd get some funny looks when you came to a stop," she says. "You'd hear the comment 'Oh, she's a girl? How old are you?' I'm small anyway. I probably looked around 9." By the time she was 13, Hendrickson was traveling to Poland and Slovenia for competitions. "People thought I was seriously nuts," says Hendrickson's mother Nancy, an academic adviser at the University of Utah. "You're putting Sarah on a plane? And she's going where?"

Hendrickson grew up fast. "Sarah's funny," says her teammate Jerome. "The first time she went on a trip with us, we gave her such a hard time. She was a kid. But she was more momlike than any of us. She'd be like, 'Jessica, your shirt has a stain on it. Will you take it off? I'll go block that for you.'"

Shut out of Vancouver, she and some teammates watched those Games in the basement of a hostel in Slovenia. "We were definitely bummed out," Hendrickson says. "It's really hard to pursue a sport like that, where there's not really support, not really a future." She toyed with switching to soccer full time. But once the Olympics were in reach, Hendrickson stuck with ski jumping.

In Sochi, another teen phenom, Japan's Sara Takanashi, will be a gold favorite. The 17-year-old has already won a test event at the Olympic venue. Hendrickson knows her sport's debut could have a lasting impact. "Hopefully, girls are like, 'Yeah, I want to ski,'" she says. "Maybe they try ski jumping and don't like it. That's totally fine. Start soccer, or start any sport. Just get out there and know you have the opportunities. Just try it." ■

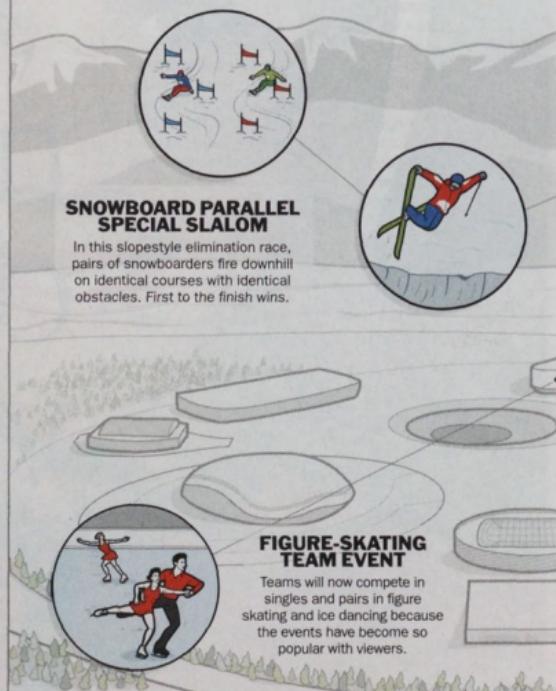


FRESH SPORTS AT SOCHI

New Olympic events to lure a younger audience

BY ERIC DODDS

THE INTERNATIONAL OLYMPIC COMMITTEE CONTINUES to amp up the Winter Games program to keep it youth- and television-friendly. In 1998 snowboarding was introduced. In 2002 skeleton—a terrifying one-person, headfirst sledding event—was resurrected. Here's what you need to know about a few of the events making their debut in Sochi.



SNOWBOARD PARALLEL SPECIAL SLALOM

In this slopestyle elimination race, pairs of snowboarders fire downhill on identical courses with identical obstacles. First to the finish wins.

FIGURE-SKATING TEAM EVENT

Teams will now compete in singles and pairs in figure skating and ice dancing because the events have become so popular with viewers.

SNOWBOARD SLOPESTYLE

This downhill event adds jumps and rail slides to alpine snowboarding, giving X Games champion Shaun White even more opportunities to medal.

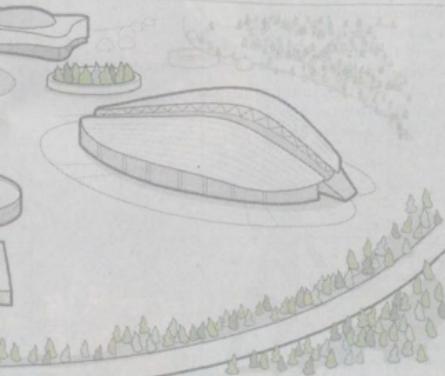


WOMEN'S SKI JUMPING

Ski jumping has been a men's event since the first Winter Games, in 1924. Now women will compete on the 105-m hill.

FREE-SKIING HALFPIPE

Exactly like its snowboarding counterpart, except on skis. Each athlete will have a chance to perform two routines to reach the finals.



Major League Stars

This year's breakouts will shake up stodgy franchises

BY JACK DICKEY

No question 2013 was a been-there, done-that year for sports. The Heat atop the NBA? Been there. The Ravens winning a Super Bowl? Done that. Another title for Alabama? For the Blackhawks? For the Red Sox? Will the augs ever stop repeating themselves? But 2014—with a World Cup, a wide-open NFL playoff picture and two relatively new head coaches in the BCS National Championship Game—promises a little more mystery. Below, four players who might shake up their sports.



BILLY HAMILTON

**CINCINNATI REDS
OUTFIELDER**

Blink and you'll miss him. Hamilton stole 13 bases in 13 MLB games last year. (He was caught once.) He had 75 in the minors before his call-up and 155 in 2012, a theft rate unheard of in the slide-step era. Pitchers and catchers are praying he won't hit enough to start.



ANDREW WIGGINS

ANDREW WIGGINS
UNIVERSITY OF KANSAS
SMALL FORWARD

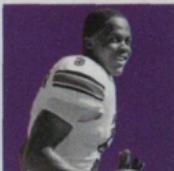
He can run and jump and dunk and shoot and spin. Boy, can he ever spin. The man they call Maple Jordan—Wiggins hails from Ontario—is stuck on a callow-seeming Jayhawks team until the draft rolls around. He should become one of the NBA's elite scorers in the fall.



LYDIA KO

NEW ZEALAND GOLFER

In 2013, Ko won her second Canadian Open by a healthy five-stroke margin. She had turned all of 16 years old four months prior. After missing out on more than \$1 million in prize money during her time as an amateur, she turned pro in October, and she's already ranked No. 4.



TEDDY BRIDGEWATER UNIVERSITY OF LOUISVILLE

QUARTERBACK
The NFL is a quarterback's league, and there's no respect at the position quite like Bridgewater. In 2013 his Cardinals went 11-1 while he completed more than 70% of his passes—with 28 touchdowns and only four picks. His right arm will be the first off the board in April.

2014:
SPORTS

NEYMAR RISING

The Brazilian hasn't let comparisons with soccer's legends drag him down

BY BOBBY GHOSH

 PRESSURE IS WHAT Neymar da Silva Santos Jr. eats for breakfast—and lunch and dinner. The Brazilian superstar has carried the burden of enormous expectations on his slight shoulders since 2009, when—in his second season as a pro—he was hailed as the successor to the soccer deity who frequently watched him play from a special box at the Villa Belmiro stadium: Pelé.

Comparisons with the great Brazilian often grind down

promising goal scorers. Neymar simply shrugged them off. Then just 17, a rangy kid who left fans (and opposing defenders) breathless, he played with an impish smile. As good as Pelé? In interviews, he evaded the question. On the field, he made it inescapable. He scored 126 goals in 246 appearances for his hometown club, Santos FC. When Brazil hosted the 2013 Confederations Cup, it fell to Neymar to deliver the championship.

His recent exploits have

raised another question: Is Neymar as good as Argentine Lionel Messi, possibly the best player playing? Instead of evading that question, Neymar joined FC Barcelona, Messi's club. At first, he was happy to play in Messi's shadow. But when Messi was injured in November, Neymar stepped up, smacking in six goals in three December games.

This summer will bring burdens of another sort as Brazil hosts the World Cup. Naturally, 200 million passionate home fans will expect Neymar to supply the tournament-winning goals, as Pelé once did. How's he taking it? "I turn this pressure into happiness, joy," he told TIME. That's the kind of alchemy Brazil has come to expect from the man with the magic feet.



Argentina's Lionel "Leo" Messi is an unlikely superstar: diminutive, mop-haired and tongue-tied. On the field, he is the picture of balletic grace; off, he is a shy recluse.



Messi vs. Ronaldo

Portugal's Cristiano Ronaldo unveiled a museum in his own honor, replete with a wax statue of himself and trophy cabinets with plenty of extra space to fill.



PLAY BALL
Australia will host its first regular-season major league baseball games when MLB plays 2014's opening series in Sydney.



RUNNING AGAIN
The Boston Marathon will be run on Patriots' Day. One year after the 2013 bombings, 36,000 athletes are expected to compete.

U.S. EXPORTS
The National Football League will play three games in London's Wembley Stadium.

FREE AGENTS
Miami Heat forward LeBron James and New York Knicks forward Carmelo Anthony will become free agents.

BY
ALEXANDER ACIMAN

People love **Royals**



SPECIAL COLLECTOR'S ISSUE
AUGUST 5, 2013

People



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THE FUTURE IS NOW...ISH

I predict major social shifts in 2014. And a lot more vegans

BY JOEL STEIN

LET THE SIMPLETONS OVER AT the International Monetary Fund predict that in 2014, inflation will drop below GDP growth in sub-Saharan Africa. I could do that too if I wanted to get some graduate degrees in GDP, inflation and sub-Saharan Africa. But instead of just estimating the direction of known variables, I'm going to predict great philosophical shifts. Will they definitely happen in the next 12 months? Yes. I can say that with confidence since I know that there's a 100% chance you will forget everything in this column long before the end of the year.

In 2014 some socially acceptable customs will indubitably soon gross us out, and the switch can happen as quickly as it did with Miley Cyrus in 2013. At one point, slavery was fine but asking for interest on a loan was illegal. Masturbation was a sin, homosexuality was a mental illness, the UFC was outlawed in most states, and gluten was served at the start of meals. By the end of this year, something you're doing right now will be considered repugnant, most likely by your spouse, despite the fact that when you first met, your spouse found it attractive.

TO FIND OUT WHAT WILL BECOME repugnant and unrepugnant this year, I called Alvin Roth, a Stanford professor who won the 2012 Nobel Prize for Economics. His 2007 paper in the *Journal of Economic Perspec-*

tives

"Repugnance as a Constraint on Markets," discusses pornography, prostitution, horse meat and dwarf tossing and deeply implies that I could be considered for a Nobel Prize.

Roth feels society might loosen up soon about performance-enhancing drugs. As more people use Viagra to improve sexual performance and Adderall to study for tests, the lines between improving and curing will be so blurred, we won't bother distinguishing. Pills that help you hit home runs will be just another legitimate technology that baseball players use, like cleats, biomechanical-feedback labs and A-Rod's legal team. As Roth put it, "No one thinks that eating breakfast is a performance-enhancing drug." Roth will not be receiving the Nobel Prize for knowing what the word *drug* means.

Then Roth showed the skills of a true prognosticator by seeming to make predictions without actually saying anything. "There are going to be a lot of reproductive choices. Some will become ordinary, and some will become repugnant," he said. Having emotional conversations with computers with artificial intelligence, like Siri, he thought, would be acceptable, but "we will want a machine voice for some things instead of human voices so we won't be fooled." Also, I'm going to

guess that in 2014 people will find electronic cigarettes either cool or super dorky.

Looking for specifics, I asked Roth whether meat eating might become repugnant. He thought that was a solid guess because of both the horrors of factory farming and health concerns over red meat, though everyone going vegan is more of a late-2014 thing. "We already don't eat whale. We think whales might be smart. The next question is cows." I'm thinking very late 2014.

THIS WILL BE THE YEAR WHEN we finally get freaked out by our lack of privacy thanks to advances like Google Glass. "Suppose looking at me was like typing my name into the Google search bar. Whenever



I walked anywhere, everyone would recognize me," Roth said, totally unaware that this is exactly what every American is working all day online to achieve. Then he put it more simply: "Think about urinals in stalls. You didn't use to worry about it." I didn't want to tell Roth that he had greatly overestimated people's fascination with the

size of economists' penises.

Roth sees repugnance fading for regular polygamy but increasing for the kind where the wives are really young, which I'm pretty sure is regular polygamy. He thinks we'll learn to be O.K. with the idea of cloning brain-dead humans to harvest their organs. And just as we've learned that being gay isn't a choice, we'll stop making fun of obese people for the same reason. Gay obese men, of course, will still get mocked ruthlessly behind their backs by their thin gay friends.

I asked whether plastic surgery was going to be as little judged as makeup or push-up bras, and he thought that made sense. With escort services openly posted online, I asked Roth whether prostitution might be normalized. "Americans are pretty grossed out by prostitution. People like prostitution a lot less than selling organs," he said. Roth thought he could prove this through various polls. I can prove the opposite by the fact

that no World War II soldier opened his front door years later to find a Filipino kidney calling him Dad.

It might be hard for you to imagine that by the end of this year we'll have an obese, polygamist, vegan President on steroids who keeps a brain-dead clone of himself around for spare parts, especially since we're not having a presidential election this year. But that's why you don't have a Nobel Prize for Economics. Morality is a quickly shifting thing, and those who hold on to previous iterations become villains. Which is why I predict the Awesome Column will be a lot less judgmental this year. I'm really banking on the fact that no one remembers these prediction columns.

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